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31 July 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2273

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TENSION AT OAU MEETING REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 pp 1269-1270

[Text]

THE SEVENTEENTH Annual Conference of the OAU began quietly, with journalists complaining that there was no news. Then came moments of high drama and outspoken abuse. It seemed possible on Thursday night that the organisation would break up. People were swapping lists of delegations that had threatened to walk out. One journalist was referring to "the seventeenth and last OAU summit". . . . But by Friday morning a compromise and patched-up peace had emerged, and delegates were able to relax with a closing ceremony in which the usual long speeches were made about African unity and the wicked South African racialists. It was a typical African solution, some said. The more cynical commented that the OAU had survived once again by agreeing to do nothing.

The issue that caused the fur to fly was the Western Sahara. On Wednesday President Machel, of Mozambique, jolted an open session into a buzz of excitement with an unrestrained attack on Morocco. Dressed in an unrevolutionary suit and tie, and speaking a passionate Portuguese, he said: "If we cannot tolerate colonialism practised by countries from outside the African continent, neither can we accept that an African country becomes a colonialist . . . there can be no unity between us and colonialism. There can be no unity between us and expansionism. Our duty is to welcome the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic into our organisation and give it here the place that belongs to it by right. We appeal once more to Morocco, which is heir to glorious anti-colonial traditions, to act in conformity with the UN and OAU charters and to recognise the independence of the Saharan people.

"It is regrettable that our organisation has not managed firmly to condemn Moroccan colonialism and expansionism . . . colonialism has no colour. Colonialism has no race. Colonialism has no people. A parasite is a parasite and feeds on blood. Colonialism is a crime against humanity. Colonialism is a crime against life. Colonialism is a cancer which feeds on blood and human life. It is human beings that are being slaughtered in Western Sahara. We know what war means. War feeds on the blood of children, men, women, the elderly. And we have a member of our organisation who practices genocide.

"Morocco's expansionist obstinacy is an intolerable defiance of our organisation. It is made even more intolerable now that Morocco threatens to leave the OAU if the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is admitted into our midst. Where do they want to go? Morocco's threat to abandon our organisation is yet another intolerable expression of arrogance and disrespect for the OAU."

Some delegates felt that all this was excessive. It was hardly the language of reasoned debate likely to bring about an agreed solution. Members of the same club should not go about accusing each other of genocide. Other delegates and observers were enthusiastic. "The freedom fighter survives beneath the trappings of a statesman," I heard the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa say.

The Moroccan Prime Minister Mr Maati Bouabid, who was head of his delegation — King Hassan did not come — was given the right to speak out of turn in order to reply. He was almost spluttering with indignation. It was not his habit, he said, to trade insults and calumny with a sister country. This was not a time for "sterile polemics". Mozambique's leader had made an "ignoble and insulting utterance". He mentioned the "shameful relations he is nurturing with the Pretoria regime, including cultural, economic and political links". Morocco would remain serene and would issue a complete refutation of the accusations in due course, he said.

However, the tide was undoubtedly flowing against Morocco. The matter came up again in the speech by Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe. This was an emotional occasion, with tremendous goodwill manifested for the newly-independent state and for Mr. Mugabe himself. His speech was notable for its completely uncompromising attack on South Africa. He then went on to say that the people of Western Sahara were struggling against "the territorial aggrandisement of a neighbouring brother". He went on with religious references in slightly bad taste, saying: "King Hassan of Morocco surely is the last man to be tutored in the laws or commandments of Allah, Lord God. Whilst Islamic practice might permit a man to have up to four wives, it certainly prohibits that any of those shall be the coveted wife of his brother or neighbour. You cannot turn another man's wife into your wife. Similarly, you cannot properly turn another man's camel into your camel by seizure. Nor indeed can you rightly be possessed of another's man piece of land by sheer aggrandisement. The government and people of Zimbabwe accordingly stand firm behind the gallant people of Western Sahara as led by Polisario and give them the fullest support possible."

The summit went into closed session. Journalists outside were trying to assess how much support there was for the application for membership by the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The Foreign Ministers had decided that the whole question was a procedural one for the secretariat and not an agenda matter, but there now seemed a real possibility that it would come to a vote at the Summit. A total of 26 out of the 50 states was needed.

One informed source early on Thursday gave this list of 23 states that could be depended on to vote for admission (there is a distinction between recognising a state and voting for its admission to the OAU): Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. Then in the course of the day three more names were added: Chad, Mali and Zimbabwe. This made 26. The position of Mauritania (discussed in *West Africa* last week) was not entirely clear.

Morocco, of course, disputed the legality of the whole procedure and had threatened to walk out. Further lists now began to be circulated of states which had expressed support for Morocco. How far they had also threatened to walk out if Polisario was recognised was not made clear. There was no doubt, however, that there was the danger of a serious split. I was given a list of ten states, other people had longer lists. In addition to Morocco, my list was: Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia.

President Sékou Touré spoke for almost two hours in the early evening, which left the delegates stunned with ennui: one saw men staggering out of the hall clutching their heads. Tension rose again as the evening wore on. The chances of a vote being forced seemed to rise, with incalculable consequences. President Stevens, using all his skill and experience as chairman (including trade union training at Ruskin College, Oxford), urged calm and reminded delegates that the eyes of the world were upon them.

Finally, on a Ghanaian initiative, the conference adjourned about midnight, leaving a committee to try to work out a compromise: this was composed of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) plus President Stevens and the eight vice-chairmen the conference had elected, from Cameroon, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda and Guinea-Bissau. They fairly quickly devised a formula which was presented to the full conference the next morning by President Shagari (the Nigerians were a restraining force throughout, refusing to take sides).

The resolution was astonishingly anodyne. It said the meeting of the heads of state took note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, agreed that the committee should continue to try to reconcile the parties and seek a lasting solution, and welcomed "Morocco's willingness to engage in discussion with all parties and participate in the work of the committee". The *Ad Hoc* Committee was to meet in Freetown in the next three months.

According to Mr. Peter Onu, Assistant Secretary General of the OAU who gave a press briefing at the end, this formula implied working towards a ceasefire and possibly holding a referendum. These things were mentioned in the *Ad Hoc* Committee report which was "noted". The question of the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic was "put in abeyance", Mr. Onu said.

The excitement over the Western Sahara took attention off other points of tension. However, in one closed session Mauritius made a strong attack on the Liberian regime of Master Sergeant Doe, urging that they be expelled from the OAU because of a breach of Article 3, which condemns assassination.

Libya and Egypt had their customary unbrotherly clash, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Butrus Ghali, making a most elegantly-phrased (he was speaking in French) assault on Libya — one day soon the oil would be gone, he said, and there would be nothing left but a pile of ashes and bodies.

On Chad, the heads of state endorsed the resolution put forward by the foreign ministers, which said that an appeal for help would be made to the UN Security Council if agreement on financing a peace-keeping force was not reached in one month (originally in two months). They also nodded through 40 resolutions by the Foreign Ministers, which ranged over such subjects as the Law of the Sea, abuse of narcotic drugs, Namibia, adult education, communications, refugees, an OAU defence force (referred back for more study), sanctions against South Africa and proposals for an African cultural fund.

President Stevens, in his closing remarks, said the theme that had received the most recurrent emphasis was the need for stability. "I refer to social stability, the institutional stability of the organisation and indeed for every citizen of this vast continent a future prosperity, peace and stability. I would enjoin you all, as we enter the uncertainty of the 80s, to mark it as the decade of stability and to make my year of chairmanship the first significant year in that decade."

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA INVITED TO STUDY ZIMBABWEAN ETHANOL PRODUCTION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA has been invited to study Zimbabwe's methods of extracting oil from sugar cane, a move which has reduced the latter's oil import bill by 15 per cent.

The new method, known as ethanol, is based on the principle of fisillation, extracting highly inflamable substances from sugar cane molasses and adding 15 per cent petrol.

Thus, the final result is a mixture of 85 per cent ethanol and 15 per cent petrol.

Zimbabwe Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mzenge who had come to attend the Ndola Trade Fair, said in Kitwe over the weekend that his country was benefiting from the new method and had reduced its petrol import by 15 per cent.

Due to the ever-soaring prices of oil, his country was investing K150m in the production of sugar cane to feed a multi-million Kwacha oil extracting plant which will be fully operational later this month.

"Zambia can also benefit from the new method, and we have already extended our invitation to the Minister of State for Commerce and Industry for officials from here to attend the official opening of the plant," Mr Mzenge said.

Addressing Zimbabwe nationals in Kitwe, Mr Mzenge said there will be little interference in the private enterprise by his government.

But he pointed out that foreign investors will be asked to invest some of their profits in the country, and that the Government will also venture into major projects by way of participation.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN OCEAN TOURISM CONFERENCE

Common Good Involved

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE first ever Indian Ocean Regional Tourism Conference opened at the Beolière Country Club yesterday morning to calls from the tourism ministers of Seychelles and Tanzania, Mr. Matthew Servina and Mr. Isaac Sepetu respectively, for concrete recommendations aimed at setting up an effective tourism body for the region. This organisation would discuss and solve common problems and co-ordinate efforts at a strategy that would be beneficial to all.

Opening the four-day seminar that has brought together both government and private representatives of the industry from Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles and Tanzania, Minister Servina talked at length on what Seychelles thinks the regional body should do.

He reminded the delegates that tourism development problems in the area were basically the same for all the countries irrespective of their type of government.

The Minister described these problems as being first and foremost one of survival and of trying to get more for our respective peoples from the industry. As a result this extremely fragile industry would have to receive maximum protection from the countries of the area, the most effective being through concerted action, he said.

One of the aims of such a regional organisation, as Seychelles saw it, he continued, would be to provide a forum that would allow those administering the industry to meet regularly to discuss problems.

But, said Mr. Servina, it would have to be an "organisation with teeth".

"We have so many organisations that are not effective. There is no point in having an organisation that will just pass resolutions, make recommendations and so on," he added.

It was important, he explained further, that through the organisation the members be able to really do more for themselves before seeking extra-regional help.

This would necessitate the pooling of the region's human and material resources to allow research and effective planning.

Seychelles thinks that the organisation will, among other things, have to look seriously at the crucial relationship that exists between the members in this sphere and between air transport and tourism policies. The Seychellois Tourism Minister therefore urged the conference to be very objective in analysing this matter because, he said, there was constant conflict between national aviation and tourism policies.

Other subjects for study by a regional body, he added, were the promotion of effective communications within the region and between members and the region and their markets. Here the organisation would have to provide a channel of constructive publicity that would project the members' image, efforts, achievements and attractions in the right way.

Another relationship to be studied, Mr. Servina went on, was that between tourism development and national security. "We have a duty in all our countries to protect our national independence," he declared before explaining that such independence also included social and economic as well as political issues.

Another important topic for discussion by the body put forward by Mr. Servina was the promotion of inter-state tourism.

"If we are to be ambassadors for the whole area we must know it properly," Minister Servina said. "There must be exchanges between us, not only within the industry, as is happening now between Seychelles and Madagascar, but at all levels."

Obtaining the co-operation of hoteliers and airlines through special rates and concessions would be vital here, he said.

Winding up his opening address, Minister Servina again urged the delegates to work out a concrete plan of action for the proposed regional body and suggested a schedule that would see the setting up of a steering body by the end of the conference.

Minister Sepetu of Tanzania, supported several of the points made by Mr. Servina and paid tribute to the Seychelles Ministry of Transport and Tourism, Government and people for "having this commendable foresight in initiating, planning, sponsoring and hosting this important seminar to deal with the problems facing the development of tourism in our region."

Mr. Sepetu described the republic as the ideal site for such a meeting and said that Seychelles was "an inspiration to most developing countries seeking a revolutionary development path" and a "vast text book in the development of tourism in the Third World."

Mr Sepetu said that making a strong argument in favour of a regional tourism organisation, African countries were realising the urgent need for economic emancipation and co-operation. This realisation,

Mr Sepetu explained, only served to underline the urgent need for regional and continental co-operation in all fields, whether they be social, political or economic.

Thus this seminar was "in line with the present offensive and resolve of African countries, following some important economic conferences on the continent this year, to emancipate their economies and free themselves from over-dependence on the economies of the developed world, making maximum use of the resources at our disposal," Minister Sepetu said.

"We in the developing countries," he continued, "much more often than not trust the developed countries more than we do one another and rely on the developed countries to decide for us. Yet the Third World countries find it more difficult to survive threats of inflation, rising costs, destabilization and serious competition from, and exploitation by, the developed countries."

Mr Sepetu went on: "So unless we work together in regional groupings, smaller units or sub-regions and work out concrete and effective co-operation strategies; unless we trust one another and get together to decide and plan for ourselves our development strategies, we will find it extremely difficult to develop in any meaningful manner."

Thus the reason why this seminar would be of a far-reaching significance, the Tanzanian minister concluded, was that it was the concrete realisation of the African nations' desire to co-operate in this vital industry for which there was great potential.

Minister Sepetu also called for serious recommendations as to how to improve marketing, promotion transportation and other tourism aspects within the region.

The Tourism ministers of Kenya and Madagascar could not attend the meeting.

It is still not known whether Mozambique will send a delegation.

Madagascar, however, is being represented by Mr. Miniminy, Principal Secretary in the Malagasy Ministry of Transport and Tourism who arrived here as the head of the Malagasy delegation for the Seychelles Malagasy Week.

Meanwhile representatives of various tourism and travel agencies, magazines and transport groups, from Europe as well as from the region concerned were still arriving after the official opening.

Formation of Organization

Victoria NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

TALKS aimed at setting up an effective tourism body for the Indian Ocean region are continuing in Seychelles today.

Opened on Monday at the Beoliere Country Club, this first regional tourism conference ever held has brought together senior government officers from Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Seychelles, plus representatives of travel agencies, magazines, airlines and investment groups.

Delegates have come from Europe as well as the region and — under the chairmanship of Capt. James Ferrari, Principal Secretary for Transport and Tourism — are discussing many papers and topics, several introduced by Seychelles.

Among those presented by Seychelles' Tourism Division are a forecast of world tourism in the 1980's as our country sees it, Seychelles' proposals on the organisation and role of a regional tourism agency and a presentation of the concept of a regional organisation in tourism for the Indian Ocean.

As from yesterday, working groups were formed to discuss the role and function of national tourist offices overseas; tourism marketing and promotion; the cultural impact of tourism and its effect on the environment; and training and education in the tourism field.

The group chairmen are expected to report on the findings to the full conference this morning.

This afternoon delegates are scheduled to listen to the representatives of such key sectors of the tourist industry as the airlines, the hotels, the tour operators and investors.

Tomorrow will see the tourism workshops whereby the individual countries attending the seminar will introduce their ideas to the full conference before adjoining to round table discussions with the trade press and individual delegations.

The conference will round up tomorrow afternoon when a plenary session will summarise the conference proceedings, group discussions, industry viewpoints and proposals. A study/steering group will then report on the concept of an Indian Ocean organisation before conference conclusions, recommendations and formal resolutions are announced.

Late in the afternoon the conference chairman and heads of delegations will make their closing speechs.

However, it is not all work for the four days. Delegates attended a folklore show by the Malagasy troupe Vonina-voko at the Coral Strand hotel on Monday evening.

Yesterday a half-day excursion on Mahe was organised and tonight there is a grand gala evening and dinner. On Friday, after the conference has closed, the delegates will make a tour of several other islands.

Final Day

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Indian Ocean Tourism Conference at the Béoliere Country Club extends into an extra and final day this morning with the presentation to the full session of the conclusions, recommendations and formal resolutions and the closing speeches by the conference chairman, Captain James Ferrari, Seychelles' Principal Secretary for Transport and Tourism, and the heads of delegations.

The seminar was originally scheduled to end late yesterday afternoon but its deliberations took longer than expected. Instead, yesterday afternoon members of the different working groups, set up on Tuesday to discuss various aspects of tourism, the steering group for the future regional body and tourism workshop, rounded up their debates and reports in preparation for this morning's closure.

On Wednesday night the conference delegates attended a multilingual grand gala evening and dinner at the Beau Vallon Bay Hotel hosted jointly by the Seychelles Government, the Malagasy Republic and the tourist industry.

The delegates were treated to cultural shows from Seychelles, Madagascar and Tanzania with songs and dances by a local troupe, the visiting Malagasy troupe, Voninavoko, and the Tanzanian band, the Barkeys. Those who were most interested in the Seychellois show seemed to be the Malgaches dancers.

The guests were addressed by Seychelles' Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Isaac Sepetu, and the Tanzanian Minister for Information and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, the leader of the Malagasy delegation to the Seychello-Malagasy cultural promotion week and the tourism conference, Mr. M'niminy, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Transport, Supply and Tourism. They all pointed out that the night's gathering of peoples from several countries including tourists from all over the world to share each other's cultural and social experiences was a promising sign for success of a conference aimed at setting regional cooperation in tourism on a stable footing.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN ZANZIBAR-SEYCHELLES EXPECTED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

CO-OPERATION between Zanzibar and Seychelles in the field of exchanging agricultural knowledge is likely to be strengthened following the return to the Republic yesterday afternoon of Mr. Karl St. Ange, the Minister of State for Agriculture, from a week's visit to the island.

Minister St. Ange was accompanied by Mr. Maxime Delpech, managing director of the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company (SADECO).

On his arrival at the Seychelles International Airport, the Minister said that his trip had been interesting and had given him the chance to see many developments in agriculture that resembled what we had in Seychelles.

"I hope that much of what we have seen and learnt we can put into practice here."

While in Zanzibar, Minister St. Ange had talks with Minister Rashid, the Zanzibari Minister for Agriculture.

"Our talks were mainly on the subject of agricultural exchanges," he said. "Minister Rashid said that when he was here he realised that there were a lot of things in which we could help each other and we realised that during our trip, too. Therefore it may come that we send our officers over there and their officers come here to learn," Minister St. Ange said.

One field in which Zanzibar has already begun to help Seychelles is in the growing of cardamom. Zanzibaris have been planting this spice for a long time and are experts in the method.

During his trip Mr. St Ange visited a cardamom plantation and was able to see it in its various stages of growth and cropping. "We hope to soon get more cardamom seeds from Zanzibar and will then be able to enlarge our plantation," said the Minister.

We also visited a coconut plantation and discussed together the mistakes we both make."

After his past visits to Seychelles, the Zanzibar Minister took a few seeds of vanilla and coconuts back with him. During the week, Minister St. Ange had the chance to see what had happened to them.

"We also helped them to better their methods of planting vanilla as they are not very experienced in this field. Mr. Delpech and I had the chance to plant a shoot of vanilla each," he said.

The minister also said that during his trip he was pleased to see Seychellois in charge of the vanilla plantation.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR WOMEN'S MEETING--A central committee member of the Seychelles Women's Association, Mrs. Florence Benstrong, is representing Seychelles in discussions in Madagascar on the role of women in the family in relation to the establishment of a new international economic order. The discussions, which started on June 30 and which will run until August 2, have been organised by the Women's International Democratic Federation. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Jul 80 p 2]

TANZANIAN MINISTER TO SEYCHELLES--The Tanzanian Minister for Tourism and Information, Mr. Sepetu, arrived in Seychelles on Sunday evening along with a delegation for the Indian Ocean regional tourism conference. Yesterday the Minister paid a call on the Minister of Defence, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis, and Mr Guy Sinon, the Minister of Administration and Political Organisation. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Jul 80 p 1] Mr Isaac Sepetu, Tanzanian Minister for Information and Tourism, yesterday had talks with Mr James Michel, Minister of Education and Information, on subjects in which the two countries share a common interest. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Jul 80 p 1] Tanzanian Minister for Information and Tourism, Mr. Isaac Sepetu, yesterday morning paid a call on the President of the Republic, Mr. France Albert Rene. He was accompanied by the Seychelles Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina. After the visit, the two Ministers had talks on matters of co-operation between Seychelles and Tanzania. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL TENSION RISES AGAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Victor Ndovi]

[Text]

POLITICAL tension is simmering in the small African state of Burundi. Its military ruler, Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza, is desperately trying to reduce the minority Tutsi domination in the government.

It is one of the deepest ethnic animosities in Africa.

About 84 per cent of Burundi's four-million-odd population are Hutus. The ruling Tutsis constitute 15 per cent while the neglected pygmy group, the Twa, comprise less than one per cent.

Suspicion and intrigue are rife in the country. There is a marked military display of paranoia. Security police often search hotel rooms of the country's few visitors. Armed troops regularly patrol the streets.

Col Bagaza travels around the capital, Bujumbura, with a heavy military escort while the air force's sole Alouette helicopter hovers above the presidential motorcade its guns trained down.

Outside Bujumbura people shy away at the sight of visitors and run at the sound of approaching vehicles. Foreign missions in the capital face enormous difficulties in organising social events.

Invitations to Burundians to receptions have to be routed through the foreign ministry which may or may not pass on the invitations. Of those on the list of invitees few may turn up and if they do, discussion on politics or domestic issues is strictly taboo.

The giant and war-like Tutsis have dominated Burundi politics for years. In a campaign of mass persecution against the majority Hutus following and abortive uprising by the Hutus an estimated 150,000 Hutus died, including most of the professional and skilled classes.

Fled

The new government, which took power in a bloodless coup in November 1976, is still Tutsi-dominated, but it denies ethnic hostilities. It has said that the 80,000 Hutus who fled from Burundi eight years ago are welcome to return but few have gone home.

The government is still heavily military — the army is 99 per cent Tutsis — and is noticeably worried about a possible violent Hutu retaliation.

Hutus still vividly recall the massacres of eight years ago. They are worried because the current generation of Hutu secondary school leavers will ultimately fill the vacuum created by those killed in the 1972 campaign of selective genocide.

Bagaza's government has made sincere efforts to erase traditional prejudices and rivalries in its quest for national unity and reconciliation. Some hardliners have been dropped from the government and moderates sympathetic to Hutu integration, have been appointed.

Attempted

As a result, the Hutus have again started to take part in the country's political life. But doubts persist over the progress to integration. The authorities remain hypersensitive over the issue.

When Bagaza took power he attempted to win the support of the Hutu people, who are mainly peasants. He abolished the head tax (the feudal system of forced labour), doubled the price of coffee and tripled that of cotton, Burundi's principal cash crops.

At the same time he restricted landowners to a maximum of four hectares of land and decreed that returning refugee Hutus be resettled near or on land they formerly worked.

However, one source of major friction has still to be tackled. Competition for posts in government, held mainly by Tutsis, is stiff. Increasing numbers of educated Hutus qualify for these jobs, but they are virtually debarred.

Last year violence broke out among students of the conflicting ethnic groups in several schools and there were some deaths.

Despite Bagaza's genuine appeasement of the Hutus, the ruling class is pressing the president not to yield too much to their demands for more equal treatment.

But he is acutely aware of the problems which continue to haunt his country. Last December he told a national congress of Burundi's only political party, the National Unity and Progress Party (Uprona): "It is only in the crucible of a national party that national unity can be forged. There all ethnic groups can blend."

Reduce

However, the continued Tutsi control of the military-dominated government in Burundi has tended to diminish Hutu confidence in the regime. Bagaza is having to tread very warily in his efforts to alter or reduce the Tutsi element in his government.

Political ills have meant that the government has had to relegate development in agriculture which is the mainstay of the economy. Since Burundi gained independence from Belgium in July 1962, there has been little economic growth.

There have, however, been plans for agricultural diversification, including tea production. The present government has also promised villagisation and cooperative programmes in an effort to improve the economy.

Nearly every centimetre of arable land in this tiny East African country of slightly over 160,000 square km is under cultivation. Its high population density — 210 persons per square km — means Burundi is running out of land.

In addition, deforestation, caused by random tree-felling for fuel and to create more space for cattle grazing, has greatly affected rain catchment areas, leading to droughts.

Last year, lack of rain caused the failure of many food crops and there was widespread malnutrition. — GEMINI.

CSO: 4420

JOHNATHAN COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA, WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Johnathan yesterday called on the five major western powers to intervene in South West Africa so that further violence may be prevented in the territory.

Addressing a large public rally at Masanamane in the Berea district, he said he believed in peaceful change and appealed to the western powers to persuade South Africa to pull out of SWA in the interests of peace in Southern Africa.

Dr Johnathan rejected the SWA Council of Ministers, and said the continued presence of South Africa in SWA prôved the claim by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma that South Africa intended to turn the territory into another "Bantustan".

Referring to alleged maltreatment of Basotho by South Africans, he said that South African officials harrassed Basothos at the border post and also at their place of work in South Africa.

"When they see a Black man they look upon him as they do upon a dog," said Dr Johnathan.

Dr Johnathan attacked the proposed Presidents Council for lack of African representation. He also urged the South African government to establish dialogue with Nelson Mandela, the banned African National Congress leader now imprisoned on Robben Island, and all other recognised Black leaders in South Africa.

If this was not done there would be no peace in South Africa, he said. Referring to the recent disturbances arising from the schools boycott and labour unrest in South Africa, he said these were the result of the Black man's expression of disapproving against racism and apartheid. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION MEMBER'S APPEAL--A leading opposition member in the Lesotho National Assembly, Mr M. G. Mokoroane, has appealed to the Lesotho Government to create policies which would bring lasting peace to the country. Speaking on the eve of the adjournment of the National Assembly this week, Mr Mokoroane said Lesotho could not afford loss of life through political unrest. He said force on either side could not bring a lasting peace in Lesotho, but the authorities should create policies to counter subversion. Mr Mokoroane appealed to the Lesotho leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to discuss the plight of Basothos working on South African mines, when he meets the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. A date for their talks has yet to be set. He claimed miners were being harassed by South African Police on the proposed talks. He did not give details. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

Development of Independence

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Jun 80, pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Twenty years ago this 26 June 1980, Philibert Tsiranana proclaimed the independence of Madagascar to the world.

The event did not pass unnoticed at the time: 64 years of colonial regime was coming to an end and the Big Island was acquiring the attributes of independence (a constitution and a national army, anthem, flag, etc) up to and including a seat as sovereign state in the United Nations.

Much water has passed under the bridge over the past 20 years. Madagascar experienced five political regimes of dubious stability which are useless to recall at this point. However, since Didier Ratsiraka appeared on the scene, observers have taken the habit of differentiating between two very clear periods in the independence of Madagascar.

The "first independence," running from 26 June 1960 to May 1972, which is called the "formal" era of independence, as it was characterized by a "much too exclusive tête-à-tête" between privileged power and the leaders of the time. It was the era of "neo-colonial" regime.

This was followed by the "second independence," born after the upheavals of April 1971 and May 1972. Its creator was Didier Ratsiraka who, at the time, was minister of foreign affairs for the Ramanantsoa government. He broke the "Slavery Agreements" and, in a more than honorable manner, reestablished the dignity and sovereignty of the Malagasy people by signing new cooperation agreements with France on 3 June 1973.

In fact, it took 2 years for this second independence to become truly implemented since we had to wait until 15 June 1975--the date of Didier Ratsiraka's assumption of power and of the coup leading to the Socialist Revolution--

before Madagascar could state in a loud and intelligent voice what it really expected to do with its independence.

The 26th of June 1980 marks 20 years of independence, 5 of which under the sign of the Socialist Revolution headed by the eminent leader, Didier Ratsiraka. Many things have occurred in the past 20 years. Many events have even moved at faster pace over the past 8 years and, above all, over these past 5 years--many "peripeteiae," as a famous general used to say. However, is it possible today to assess objectively 20 years of independence? Is it desirable to compare what the population had or was 20 years ago to what it has or is today? It is undoubtedly possible, but it is not desirable, less certain ghosts are awakened or we return to an era which is no more, the hour now being to the Revolution.

We must praise President Ratsiraka for never having openly criticized his predecessors or the regimes they represented.

In any case, we cannot compare a reactionary regime which existed during an era of oil availability and moderate world inflation to a progressive revolutionary regime (which has enemies constantly wanting to destroy it) which exists in an era of heavy oil bills ($2.00 per barrel in 1970 as compared to $33.00 now) and, all things considered, of a close-at-hand world crisis similar to that of 1929.

Likewise, we cannot blame the current revolutionary regime for not having anticipated 10 or 20 years ago the Malagasy's needs for 1980. We are referring particularly to constructions in the fields of education (today's famous CURs [expansion unknown]) or economy, for example, the Sakoa coal which would now enable us to be less energy dependent had it been exploited 10 years ago.

As a matter of fact, the best assessement was made by President Ratsiraka himself on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Socialist Revolution. That evaluation touched on everything. And for those who can, even slightly, read between the lines, it includes factors of comparison between yesterday and today.

For example, let us take rice which is a nationally topical permanent problem. After having closely studied domestic marketing procedures for rice, the president announced that the price of milled rice would be set once and for all in order to put an end to all sorts of abuses. Tight control will make it possible to identify true rice producers who, alone, will be allowed to sell their product. Purchase price to the producer will be higher than the selling price to the consumer, as this selling price to the consumer cannot exceed 65 francs. Thus, the revolutionary authorities will satisfy both the producing farmers and the consumers. The latter profits notably since the 65-franc ceiling represented, in fact, approximately 40 francs in 1974 even though the official 74 price was already 65 francs. [sentence as published]

We may ulteriorly have occasion to return to these problems. However, at this point, during the commemoration of the independence and the revolution, it is important to note two essential factors.

Firstly, over the past 20 years, and above all over the past 5 years (thanks to the Red Book), thinking and attitudes have substantially evolved. All problems are now approached with a new viewpoint, undoubtedly due to an actual awareness of the Malagasy realities, personality and population. We know where we are going and how to achieve our set goals. For example, creating new jobs and industrializing for the pleasure of industrializing are not the only goals of the well-known intensive investment policy: its aim is also to stop our imports of objects and products which, from now on, we will be able to manufacture locally. By importing less, we save foreign currency. By saving foreign currency, we increase our capacity to reimburse our long- and middle-term foreign debts. The same is true of the aforementioned rice example: by giving impetus to production, we will reduce rice imports that much more.

Secondly, in 20 years of independence, 5 of which under the Socialist Revolution, the most outstanding factor is Madagascar's quality image on the international scene where, thanks to Didier Ratsiraka, our country has recovered a dignity conformed to its honor, enabling it to take bold initiatives for peace in the world and for a new international economic order. If there is one factor wholeheartedly endorsed by the Malagasy, it is our current all-out foreign policy which, besides the fact that it favors friendship between all the peoples and the Malagasy, gives our country unparalleled possibilities for fruitful cooperation in its development.

These few thoughts were inspired by this 26 June 1980, coming as it does 11 days after an anniversary as dazzling, if not more so, as that of the Year 5 of the Socialist Revolution.

It remains that this 26 June 1980 will be placed under the sign of the 20th anniversary of the Armed Forces, national defense being one of the essential attributes of independence and sovereignty.

The great military parade to be witnessed by the country in Mahamasina tomorrow, will undoubtedly give us an idea of the advance made by the army we now call our People's Armed Forces and the position of Madagascar in today's world.

Praises for New Army

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Editorial]

[Text] Twenty-six June 1980 is the anniversary of the independence and the 20th anniversary of the People's Armed Forces.

There could not be independence without an armed forces. There cannot be an independence worthy of the name without a People's Armed Forces, for defense can only be national!

The harmonious integration of the Army into national independence is one of the major revelations of this double anniversary which the whole nation witnessed yesterday in Mahamasina and on television and heard over the radio.

And what an Army! What a People's Armed Forces!

Between the Malagasy National Army which paraded for the first time on 26 June 1960 with the remains, if not the crumbs, of the Colonial Army and the People's Armed Forces of 26 June 1980, there is the difference between night and day.

Yes, it is a new day for the People's Armed Forces (land, air and sea, plus Zandarimaria) now worthily equipped, and not only in material, but also dressed in various uniforms. What pride in the faces of our soldiers.

Here again, Didier Ratsiraka worked out a miracle: he completely changed our armed forces. Rather, he "revolutionized" them, for it is more than a metamorphosis, it is an all-out revolution. We should refer to the 15 June speech which publicly reported for the first time on the manpower and potentiality of our armed forces.

What progress made! In the way the soldiers salute, in the way they march, all that has been changed, not to mention equipment, tanks, weapons and MIGs. And what discipline among the ranks. A firm determination to protect the independence and the revolution is detected.

Thanks to the restored People's Armed Forces, revolutionized by Didier Ratsiraka, national independence is increasingly more stable. Independence is not a useless word.

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CSO: 4400

RENE: POLICY OF NONALINEMENT IS UNSWERVING

Victoria NATION in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' unswerving commitment to the Third World policy of non-alignment was strongly repeated last night by Head of State, President Albert Rene, at a reception held by the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Robert Felder, to mark the United States' independence day, July 4.

"The Republic of Seychelles remains resolutely committed to follow a policy of non-alignment," Mr. Rene said. "As a sovereign and independent nation we reserve the right to develop relations with any other friendly nation and to hold our own views on world issues.

"Let no country believe that we can, on account of our size, be bullied into accepting positions which run counter to our convictions. Our non-alignment does not constrain us to steer a middle course through fear of being identified with either of the power blocs."

The President stressed that if Seychelles felt that a particular action by one country deserved to be commen-

ded, it would not fail to do so. Likewise, he added, if an action deserved condemnation Seychelles would do so in no uncertain terms. "Let no-one conclude that our praise or condemnation of the policies of one country or another conflicts with our non-aligned stance," he said.

The pursuit of a policy of non-alignment, the President explained, did not carry with it the inability to speak out on issues involving other countries. However it was unfortunate, he continued, that certain countries and certain news media deliberately sought to divide the non-aligned countries by imputing alleged allegiance to either of the power blocs.

Sometimes a vote in the United Nations General Assembly or friendship with another country was enough to have a non-aligned country slotted into the American or Soviet camp, he said. "This attempt to split the non-aligned movement, however, is doomed to failure. Never has the will of member countries to forge a united front been so strong. Never has its commitment to promote a climate of world peace been so firm.

"We will not be deterred, threfore, by such attempts. Real non-alignment is crucial to the promotion of world peace — from this sacred mission we shall not be moved."

Mr. Rene then turned his attention to another major problem of the countries of the region — that of the flagrant escalation of superpower military rivalry in the Indian Ocean with little, if any, regard to the feelings of the peoples in the area. Recalling that he voiced Seychelles' concern here on the same occasion last year, the President remarked that he seemed fated to repeat this theme every year.

While Seychelles had repeatedly and forcefully expressed its views on this subject, he said, and while the superpowers had claimed that they were always pleased to hear and give serious consideration to Seychelles' views the past year had seen a sharp increase in the number of military vessels deployed in this part of the world.

"Our call to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace cannot continue to fall on deaf ears," Mr. Rene said. "Our legitimate aspiration to pursue our development effort in a climate free of military tensions must be taken seriously," he insisted. The Head of State then expressed the hope that it would be unnecessary to repeat the same plea next year but that he would not hesitate to do so if sense had not prevailed by then.

President Rene then wished the outgoing American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Robert Felder and his wife every success in his new posting and hoped that they would retain pleasant memories of, and ties with, Seychelles.

Earlier in the day Mr. René had also sent a message of congratulations to President Jimmy Carter and the Government and people of the United States of America on the occasion of their national day. In his message President Rene expressed the hope that friendly ties between the two countries would be strengthened.

In his speech earlier in the evening Mr. Felder said that the past year had been a time of particular challenge for the United States due to the hostage problem in Iran. Despite this the US continued to respect the desire of developing nations for genuine non-alignment and respected the non-aligned movement as the expression of that desire.

Talking about the value his country placed on its relations with Seychelles, Mr. Felder said that the Government of Seychelles had never hesitated to express its views forcefully on world events. While the United States had not always agreed with those views, he continued, it had "been pleased to hear them and give them serious conderation."

CSO: 4420

WESTERN MEDIA 'CAMPAIGN OF INTOXICATION' HIT

Victoria NATION in English 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Western media have recently been busy mounting another campaign of intoxication against our country.

Through the intermediary of certain foreign newspapers and press agencies, allegations have been published to the effect that Seychelles is allowing bases to be constricted on its territory.

To come to the crux of the matter, it has been intimated that our country is allowing a Soviet military base to be constructed here.

This is a deliberate attempt to try to give an impression to the world that we are aligning ourselves with one superpower or bloc - and this would give certain people a good pretext!

Rumours have put it that a Soviet base was being constructed on Coetivy Island and that Soviet installations were going up even on Praslin where, in fact, since last year, at Grand Fond, a DVOR station was being set up .. a system of aircraft navigational signalling equipment allowing planes to fix their positions correctly from up to 320 kilometres away.

Regarding the rumour about Coetivy, President Rene himself has refuted such allegations and explained that during the recent visit to Seychelles of the British Under-Secretary of State from the Foreign Office, Mr. Richard Luce, the Seychelles Government arranged for Mr. Luce to visit for hi self Coetivy where, according to some journalists, there exists a military base. But unfortunately he was not able to make the visit during his short stay here.

A visit was arranged recently for the British High Commissioner, Mr. John Pugh, and the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Robert Felder, who both confirmed that after a thorough flyover and tour of Coetivy they saw no such military or missile base.

The Head-of-State, in his address on the occasion on the third anniversary of our Liberation, clearly declared that Seychelles abides by its policy of remaining a non-aligned country with the greatest desire to see peace reign all over the world and especially in our region of the Indian Ocean, and for that matter would NEVER allow any country to build military facilities on any of our islands .. be it the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Australia or any other country. If we do accept aid from any of those countries, we accept such aid with no strings attached.

President Rene has further explained that those who want to denigrate our country and society are simply those who feel that the edification of a society benefiting the population as a whole does not bring great profits to their pockets.

Those people have for too long been exploiting the majority so they now find that they must strive to do something to stop this system of a socialist society which is working for the ultimate benefit of everybody. And in their bitter struggle they invent and cultivate rumours which are then passed on by the weak-minded.

For how long will these people continue to persecute the peace and stability of our country?

However, as President Rene has always said, the people always succeed to thwart such plans because the truth always prevails and their revolutionary road is IRREVERSIBLE!

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL FORMED

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

IN order to ensure that the development of parastatal organisations proceeds in an orderly manner and in line with Government policies, a committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the President.

The membership of the Committee which will be known as the National Development Advisory Council will consist of the Principal Secretary (Finance), the Principal Secretary (Works), the Principal Secretary (Agriculture), the General Manager of the Seychelles National Investment Corporation and the Chief Economist in the Department of Economic Development, Planning and Housing. The Principal Secretary in the President's Office will be the Secretary to the Council.

A number of parastatal companies have been set up during the past year and it is important for the Government to examine what has been achieved so far and to chart the course for the future.

The Council will, therefore, advise the President on such important issues as the areas for the future expansion of the parastatal sector, the relationship between Government and parastatal companies and the organisational structure within which parastals should operate.

The Council will also monitor the activities of parastatal companies in order to ensure that they reflect Government policies and in this respect it will be authorised to issue directives to the Boards of Directors of the various companies.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STUDY UNDERWAY

Victoria NATION in English 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] THE Statistics Division has begun the preparation of the 1979 National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Seychelles and in order to obtain information for this important national exercice, the Statistics Division is sending out copies of questionnaires to businesses, manufacturing institutions and private non-profit bodies in the country for completion and return to the Division.

The management of these institutions are requested to supply information about their operations for the calendar years 1978 and 1979. (However, should the financial year of any of these bodies be different from the calendar year, the management are requested to provide the information on the basis of their own financial year). Moreover, if the accounts for 1979 are not yet ready, the Division is prepared to accept any provisional estimates for 1979.

The institutions which are being canvassed are required to submit the original copy of the questionnaire properly and completely by the 29th August 1980.

The National Accounts and Balance of Payments data are being collected by the Statistics Division under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965. The Statistics Division would like to assure respondents that the information they provide will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be given to anybody outside the Division on individual establishment basis. The information will be used for statistical purposes only.

The Statistics Division expects to have full cooperation of everyone concerned in this national assignment. If however, any of the businesses/institutions encounter any problem in completing the questionnaire, they should contact the Statistics Division personally or through telephone number 22041 Ext. 233.

CSO: 4420

PROJECT LAUNCHED TO FIND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SUPPLY

Victoria NATION in English 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

A 20-year project to investigate and, if possible, develop alternative forms of energy for Seychelles has been announced by the Government.

The decision to launch an Integrated Energy Project comes as a response to the impact that rapidly rising oil prices are having on the economy of the Republic and probability that the situation will be critical by the turn of the century unless action is taken.

The overall aim is to reduce substantially the dependence of Seychelles on outside sources for its energy requirements. Phase One, covering the period 1981—84 at a cost of R 64 million will set up experimental units, collect data and carry out feasibility studies.

The second phase lasting 10 years will apply the results of this research at selected places in the Republic.

On Mahe the project will aim at satisfying the island's total electrical energy requirements from non fossil fuel sources. Among the alternatives that will be studied are solar energy, wind and wave power and gas from vegetable waste.

For the outer islands the object is to develop integrated energy systems to be fed either by other renewable forms of fuel or by locally-available materials.

Electricity supply on the outer islands is seen as vital in encouraging their growth and productivity and it has already been decided that extensive systems should be installed on Desroches, Farquhar, Coetivy and Providence .

If the energy project is successful, the result will be a more efficient, more economical power supply that would not be as dependent on the fluctuations of the world oil market.

CSO: 4420

MOVE TO LOWER AGE OF MAJORITY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE AGE of majority in Seychelles may be lowered from 21 to 18 by the end of this year.

A B ll proposing this change has now been published and is expected to come before the People's Assembly in the near future after consideration by branches of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

If passed without amendment, the Age of Majority Act would give full adult status in all matters to people reaching the age of 18. This would mean, among other things, that they would not need their parent's consent to marry at 18, as now, and they would be able to make financial arrangements not normally allowed at present — starting up businesses, taking on mortages, housing loans and credit agreements.

The proposed change in the law is designed to give young people more responsibility for running their own affairs and to remove certain inconsistencies that now exist. For instance, under the Constitution of Seychelles the right to vote is given at 18 but several other rights are not granted below the age of 21 without the permission either of parents or a court.

The Bill does not propose any changes to the lower age limits for marriage below 18. As it stands now, the law says that boys under 18 and girls under 15 may not normally marry, even with their parents' consent, and this would continue to be the case.

Certain other technical changes connected with the guardianship of illegitimate children and adoption will be made if the Bill becomes law.

CSO: 4420

PORT VICTORIA DREDGING PROJECT DETAILED

Victoria NATION in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

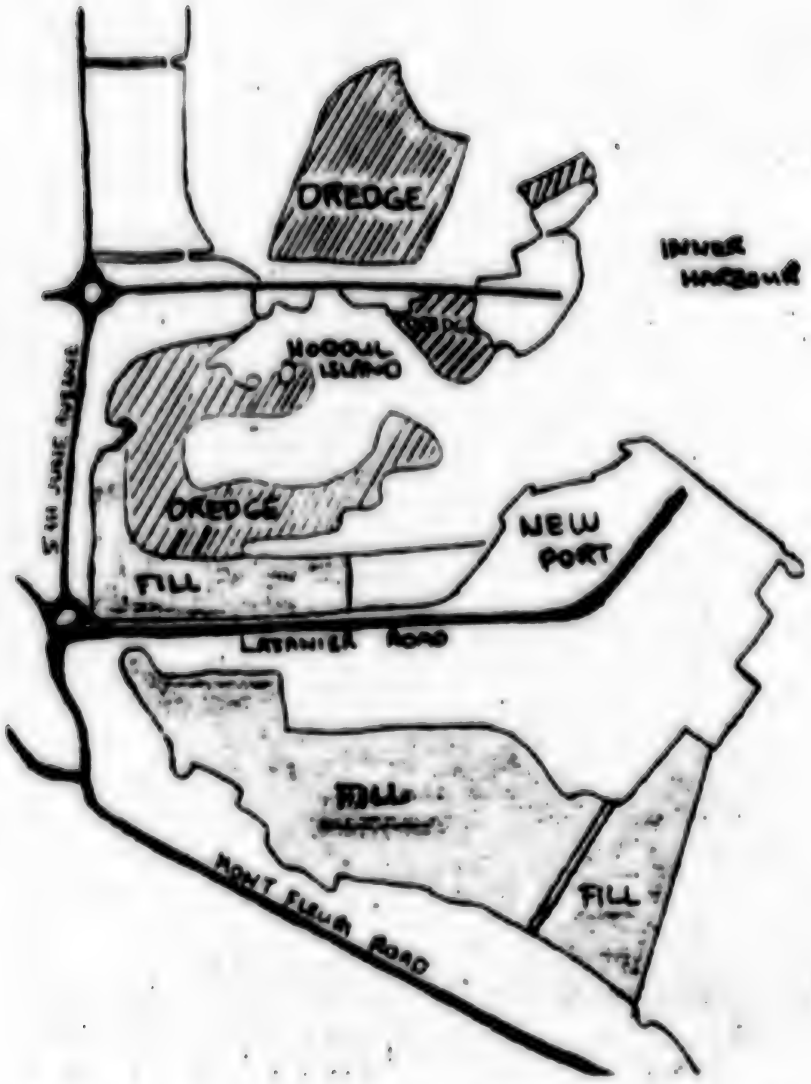
A R. 10 million contract for major dredging and reclamation work in Port Victoria has been signed by the Government.

In a deal arranged on favourable terms for Seychelles, a dredger is expected to arrive in the Republic early next month and clear around 250,000 cubic metres of material over an eight-week period.

Much of the work to be done is covered by the massive east coast reclamation plan, which was not scheduled to start for at least another two years. When it was learned, however, that an international dredger was available — having recently finished a contract in Rodrigues — the Government stepped in quickly to sign an agreement with its Dutch owners.

Because the demobilisation costs of shipping the dredger back to Europe have already been paid, it has been hired at a much lower than normal price.

Dredging will be carried out in two main areas — the inner harbour and on a spur immediately south-east of Mahe Quay. The aim is to make the harbour more accessible for small vessels and to create a second berth at the quay, which at the moment can handle only one large ocean-going ship at a time.



Map showing the areas to be dredged and reclaimed.

The dredger is a 600 mm cutter-suction type similar to the *Nassau Bay*, which did the main reclamation of Victoria and the airport site. It can cut up to 6,000 cubic metres of material a day — much more than the Government's own 250 mm dredger, which will be released to carry out a couple of smaller projects.

The inner harbour dredging will be completed to a depth of three metres and the quay area, it is hoped, to a minimum of 10.6 metres.

The dredger may also carry out work in an area north of Long Pier where the future fishing harbour is planned but this will only be done if the main sites prove unsuitable.

Work will go on 24 hours a day over the eight weeks and the material pumped out will be used to reclaim 13 14 hectares of land north and south of Latanier Road. In the northern area up to the Yacht Club, sites will be created for commercial development such as warehousing and also for a park with boating lake next to the children's playground at Le Chantier roundabout.

South of Latanier Road, land will be reclaimed for a future sports complex including a new stadium and also to allow for furtner extension of the electricity ppwer station.

Part of this area has recently been cleared of mangroves by workers in the Full Employment Scheme and a levelling survey is now being carried out by the Survey Division.

The overall dredging exercise is being handled by the Project Planning and Design Unit of the Department of Works.

CSO: 4420

NEED TO DIVERSIFY OVERSEAS TOURIST MARKETS STRESSED

Victoria NATION in English 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE URGENT need to diversify Seychelles' overseas tourist markets and not rely too heavily on one or two traditional European countries that may be unreliable has been stressed by the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina.

He was addressing a regular meeting of the Seychelles Hoteliers and Restaurateurs' Association at the Paradise Hotel, Cote d'Or, Praslin — the first one they have held outside Mahe.

Minister Servina assured the hoteliers that Government was just as concerned as the private sector about the current decrease in the country' tourism figures.

There has been an eight per cent decline in the overall number of tourists coming to Seychelles this year so far. This said the Minister was mainly due to a sharp decline in the French and British markets.

The problem with the French market, he continued, was mainly that Air France the French national airline, had decided to give preferential treatment to Reunion and Mauritius for no apparent sound reason.

Although Reunion is over 1,600 kilometres further from France than Seychelles, Air France fares to Reunion are 35 per cent cheaper! The reason given by Air France is that Reunion is a Department of France an argument which doesn't hold for Mauritius which is also further from France than Seychelles and enjoys cheaper fares than Seychelles.

As a result, Minister Servina told the Association his ministry would seek a logical explanation from Air

France soon. The Minister said he intended to call a meeting in the very near future involving the hotel industry, the airlines and foreign and local tour operators to analyse such problems objectively and to find solutions together.

Minister Servina said he would soon be leaving on a special promotion tour of a number of European tourist markets that could be developed further. He would not visit Britain and France, however as the dangers which had now come to the fore showed that Seychelles could no longer rely too heavily on just these two main markets.

"Despite the decrease in overall figures for the year so far, things still look very bright for the progress of tourism in Seychelles.

"There has been to date an increase of 19 per cent in visitors from West Germany and the same sort of trend is evident for other European countries, "Mr. Servina said.

For the last four years all Government's forecasts had been surpassed, the Minister said, and since the beginning of May this year no less than seven large international tourism promotion groups had visited the Republic and gone away very impressed. Several travel writers had also reacted favourably after visits to Seychelles. The Ministry is negotiating with several major international airlines and more tourist offices are to be opened in Europe and the Far East.

While on his European promotion tour, Mr. Servina will officially open Seychelles' main tourist office on the continent in Frankfurt, West Germany, which started working yesterday.

Mr. Servina also spoke of the importance of cohesion within the hotel industry and of mutual understanding and respect between the hoteliers and Government for the good of the whole industry.

He described the Association's Praslin meeting not only as a good sign that the Association was demonstrating its true representation of the industry in the whole country but also that the hoteliers understood the importance Government placed on Praslin as a future tourism centre.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY PURSUED

Victoria NATION in English 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Government's agricultural policy — to make Seychelles as nearly self-sufficient in food as possible — is to be given a boost with new measures announced in the revised National Development Plan. These include state farms, low-interest loans on agricultural land and a much-improved training system for young people interested in a farming career.

To speed up food production, four farms of about 100 acres each are now being established on Mahe and Praslin. These will demonstrate in a practical way the results from Government's experimental stations and, it is hoped, encourage other farmers to take up new varieties.

The farms will operate independently of the Department of Agricu'ture and will be managed by the recently formed Seychelles Agriculture and Development Company (SADECO). Once well established, it is hoped they will become co-operative or collective farms.

One stumbling block in agricu'tural development has always been the amount of idle or under-used land in Seychelles. Recognising that existing credit facilities do not encourage individuals to buy such land for cultivation, the Government is planning to set up a fund within the Development Bank of Seychelles to provide very soft loans over long periods.

Over the next five years it is proposed that R. 10 million is made available for this purpose.

The Government has long regarded farm training as an essential service because of the lack of a farming tradition in the Republic and the status of workers in plantation agriculture. The Farmers Training Centre at Anse Boileau has shown that many young people are inte-

rested in a farming career, but it is now too small to cope with demand and a proper agriculture college will be created as part of the planned Polytechnic.

The college will cater for residential courses as well as specialist courses geared to the needs of the developing agriculture sector. It will offer practical advice to farmers and will be closely involved in plans to increase backyard pig production and set up self-supporting beef and milk units using locally-grown feedstuff.

At the same time, the Government intends to expand the Grand Anse research centre and make it more effective in propagating plants and nursery materials.

Two other projects that will help the drive towards self-sufficiency are announced in the Development Plan.

A hygienic abbatoir for chicken will be built at a cost of R.4 million and should be finished by 1982. This will be followed down the present high imports of day-old chicks. [sentence as published]

Self-sufficiency can also be achieved in processed pork products. Seychelles already produces enough pork but now a pig farm and processing area will be set up to produce about 150 tons a year of ham, bacon, sausages and salami for the home market and a similar amount for export. Once established, this farm would probably be run by SADECO.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

VISIT OF CZECH AMBASSADOR--The Czechoslovak Ambassador designate to Seychelles, Mr. Jaroslav Hes, will present his credentials to President Rene at State House this morning. During the next five days he will pay courtesy calls on several Ministers and Principal Secretaries. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 1]

NEW ROADS--A major programme of new roads and improvements to existing roads on Mahe will be carried out over the next five years, Government has announced. Four new main roads are planned--one to link Le Niol with La Mare Cochons, opening up valuable agricultural land, one from there onwards to West Mahe, thus completing the island circuit, a third from Anse Marie, Louise southwards and finally a road at Beau Vallon to by-pass the beach area. The whole programme is estimated to cost R.20 million and will include large-scale improvements, particularly to the Union Vale-Machabee road, which is now in a serious condition. This will cost R.4 million to re-surface and work will also be done on Bradley Road, La Salette Road and Long Pier. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Jul 80 p 1]

DEFENSE MINISTER IN LIBYA--The Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, arrived in the Libyan capital of Tripoli yesterday for talks with his Libyan counterpart. He will also deliver a personal message to President Mouammar Gadhafi from President Rene. Minister Berlouis left Seychelles on Monday night and was seen off by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr James Michel, the Libyan Charge d'Affaires, Mr. el Toumi, and senior army officials. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, has been having talks in Algiers, following his visit to Sierra Leone to attend the summit meeting of the OAU. The Hodoul and the Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs discussed bilateral relations. He is expected back home on Friday. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 1]

NEW PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES APPOINTED--Government has announced the appointment of two Principal Secretaries. Mr Ralph Adam, formerly our Ambassador in Paris, has been appointed Principal Secretary in the Department of Youth and Community Development, with effect from July. Mr John

Mascarenhas, formerly Principal Secretary in that Department is now in Moscow with our Olympic team and upon his return to Seychelles will be re-assigned to new duties. Mr James Pillay, Commissioner of Police, has been appointed Principal Secretary, Police Force. He will however still retain the title of Commissioner of Police. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 Jul 80 p 1]

RELATIONS WITH MALDIVES--The Governments of the Republics of Seychelles and Maldives established diplomatic relations yesterday. Announcing this, the Seychelles Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the move had been motivated by the desire to promote the spirit of mutual understanding, to develop ties of friendship and co-operation and to strengthen regional solidarity. "Both Governments have expressed their confidence that this agreement will contribute to the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic, cultural and other ties between their two island nations in the interest of strengthening peace and international co-operation and promoting the principles of international law in relations among states," said a statement released by the Ministry. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

'THE STAR' COMMENTS ON ANDERSON CANDIDACY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 80 p 22

[Editorial: "The Lone Spoiler"]

[Text]

THE record scarcely favours independent candidates for the United States presidency, yet it seems this year's lone runner, Congressman John Anderson, needs to be taken increasingly seriously.

Anderson's main advantage is the unusually poor array of the opposition. Great numbers of American voters feel that the Carter-Reagan contest offers, as he puts it, "not a choice but a dilemma."

Thus Anderson confirmed this week, after two months of tentative campaigning and fund-raising, that he would stay in the race to the finish. His estimate that he can win is naturally over-optimistic, but he can do plenty of spoiling. The 20 percent vote which recent polls give him comes more from disenchanted Democrats than his own Republican side, making Jimmy Carter's task a lot more difficult.

Quite possibly he could block an outright victory by either major candidate and thus tip the choice into the House of Representatives. That is a rare proceeding which has not been necessary for the last 150 years. John Anderson's wild-card candidacy suggests it is correspondingly long since the US has been in such deep political waters with such shallow candidates.

CSO: 4420

TRANSKEI MAINTAINS FOUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 80 p 12

[Text]

UMTATA. — Transkei was maintaining four representatives aboard, two Transkeians and two Europeans, at a cost of R300 000 annually, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Koyanu, who was replying to questions in the National assembly from a ruling party member, Chief N M Matanzima, said the representatives were Mr Leslie Masimini in the United States, Mr A Phillips in the United Kingdom, Dr Bruno Becchio in Switzerland, and Mr A T Somdaka in Austria.

Dr Becchio and Mr Phillips, who are each paid R30 000 a year, first worked for Transkei in 1977 and among other things helped pave the way for a Transkeian delegation to address members of the British Conservative Party and the Foreign Relations Committee at the House of Commons.

The two men, both international lawyers, made arrangements for the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and his secretariat to attend international press conferences and television and radio interviews.

Mr Koyana said that as a result of Mr Masimini's representation, which was costing R150 000 a year, Transkei's case had been presented to both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the United States.

The American Government had also given de facto recognition to Transkei by allowing Mr Masimini's office in Washinton to register as the Republic of Transkei Washington Bureau.

Mr Koyana said the Transkei office there had managed to change the views of Black congressmen. The news media were not as hostile as before and the World Atlas publishers had been influenced to show Transkei on their world map as a separate country with its own colours and flag.

CSO: 4420

MINE WAGE INCREASES CALLED INADEQUATE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Wrong Time for This Tight-fistedness"]

[Text]

AT first glance this week's black mine wage increase appears reasonable. But set it against the still urgent need for mine wage reform and the substantial rise in the gold price and a very different picture emerges.

The mines have raised minimum starting rates for their lowest paid workers by 28%. Average wages are expected to rise by about 20%, more than covering the rise in the cost of living over the past year. And the mines are able to point to a rise in real black wages of more than 200% over the past decade. The increase is nevertheless inadequate.

Examine the background: between 1910 and 1970, real black mine wages remained more or less static, and most miners were recruited from neighbouring states. The racial wage gap continued to widen, particularly as the scarcity of white miners pushed their wages upwards.

In the mid-1970's, however, attempts to raise wages were stepped up markedly as the Frelimo take-over in Mozambique and the cutting off of Malawian labour prompted the mines to attempt to lessen their dependence on our neighbours. The local labour complement jumped from 18% to over 50%, and the wage gap narrowed from about 21:1 to around 7:1.

But this does not mean that the industry can afford complacency. A 200% increase looks less impressive when one considers that black gold miners were earning only R18 a month in 1971. The racial wage gap is still vast and mine wages still lag well behind pay for comparable jobs in industry and commerce — black workers in at least one category lag 108% behind their counterparts elsewhere, even after the free board and lodging provided by the mines is included.

In the latest Anglo American annual report, Mr Harry Oppenheimer argues for substantial black wage increases "if the industry is to progress towards a more equitable wage structure in which wages are comparable with those in industry and commerce and the gap between black and white wages is closed more rapidly." In other words, mining is still a low wage industry and employers cannot afford simply to make piecemeal wage adjustments. Vast structural improvements are needed before the mines have cause to be proud of the wages they pay.

It is this problem which led Mr Oppenheimer to urge other mining houses to almost double minimum rates for the lowest paid miners, the surface workers. Those who supported him argued persuasively that, if the mines were really committed to substantially altering their wage structure, this was the year to do it. After all, if the mines were not prepared to tackle the problem after a massive gold price rise which increased after-tax profits by 52%, when would they be?

Industry leaders assured all who would listen that this would be the year of the really big wage increase. But what are we left with after all this private rhetoric? An increase only marginally larger than last year's and only slightly above the 16% awarded to white mine officials. One which will not significantly close the wage gap or bring the mines nearer the goal Mr Oppenheimer spelled out.

The inescapable conclusion is that the mines have retreated from a commitment to wage reform. At a time when many South African factories are facing wage demands from striking workers, this tight-fistedness becomes downright foolhardy.
dangerous

CSO: 4420

SABRA PREPARES PLANS FOR WHITE HOMELAND

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

THE PLAN for an all-white homeland will be launched in all seriousness next week when Sabra, the influential pro-apartheid organisation, sets up an association to investigate and promote the idea, a senior Sabra member said yesterday.

Dr Willem van Heerden, a Johannesburg consulting engineer, said the association, which will probably be known as the Oranje Werkers, or the Oranje Werkersbond, will be established on July 10.

In October a full-time secretary will be appointed to push the concept of "a growing continuous region within the white area in which whites will live and work."

The likely names of the white homeland are Orania or Oranika.

Although there was no certainty about the area in which the homeland would be set up, "the most viable area would be one in which the existing population supports the proposal", Mr Van Heerden said.

"If about 90% of the local population agrees, then only 10% must be replaced. One would then ask those unwilling to co-operate to sell their properties so that it could be bought by people who support the scheme. However, if there are people who do not wish to co-operate, and continue being funny, then one can either choose another place or isolate them until they come to other insights," Dr Van Heerden said.

A likely place for the establishment of the homeland would be in the area around the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, on the border between the Orange Free State and the Northern Cape. Once a nucleus had been established, it would be able to grow outwards. "It could reach any size, depending on the support," Dr Van Heerden said. "Eventually it could become the size of a province."

Asked about the position of blacks in the white homeland, Dr Van Heerden said: "Blacks will be allowed to drive through it, or participate in congresses there, or send sports teams. They just won't be able to live or work there."

He continued: "This idea must not be interpreted as pulling back behind walls. We are not frightened. On the contrary, we firmly believe we are a dynamic part of Africa. But we also believe we have a moral right to keep part of our country and live and work there alone."

CSO: 4420

PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN HOMELANDS LAGGING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] The Government initiative to encourage private sector investment in the homelands has failed.

This was said yesterday by Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED).

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club lunch, Dr Adendorff said the initiatives at conferences last year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister for Co-operations and Development, and the Prime Minister, Dr P. W. Botha, for spreading economic growth to "the furthest corners of our land" had been unsuccessful.

"At these conferences all agreed and none differed but to my knowledge--and I am in a position to know--very little has come of this invitation as far as the national states are concerned," Dr Adendorff said.

"Standing shoulder to shoulder at the cash registers, the majority of the business fraternity appears to have perceived no advantage, even to itself, in investigating opportunities which exist.

"Do they not perceive that a more equitable distribution of economic activity is the main solution to the problems facing our country?"

Dr Adendorff said that about 300 companies had invested in the homelands in the past decade, but the b'g names in South African industry were absent.

"Indeed, most of the large undertakings in the national states are foreign-owned.

"Strange as it may seem, most of the development referred to was achieved in a time of economic recession, and it is therefore most disturbing to note that the CED is now receiving fewer applications from industrialists at a time of upswing.

"For the proposed Constellation of States to succeed, the constitutional development of the national states must be matched with economic development, and this can only be achieved if private enterprise exerts its unquestionable influence."

The situation had prompted the CED to start a comprehensive letter campaign to industries in the main industrial areas.

Dr Adendorff prefaced his summing up of the development situation by referring to the economic onslaught against South Africa, characterised by the drive for disinvestment and isolation.

"Do we realise that we--black and white--are in a survival situation? Do we realise that failure would plunge us, all of us, into a situation in which all we hold dear would be destroyed?"

He said South Africa would have to create an average of 313,000 jobs a year over the next 20 years to meet expansion of the black labour force. This would cost R2,500 million at "today's prices."

"These figures indicate that South Africa will, to a large extent, be dependent on foreign capital to provide sufficient employment opportunities, but it also stresses the necessity that the private sector takes a more positive approach towards the development task in the national states as a whole."

Dr Adendorff also emphasised the need for birth control to curb the population explosion, and sex education at schools and family planning was essential.

"I think we should talk of family control, not population control, and I think most homeland leaders would agree with this today," he said.

CSO: 4420

FORMER ANC MEMBER IN TRANSKEI POSSIBLY ASSASSINATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] Mr Tennyson Makiwane, a former member of the banned African National Congress hierarchy, who defected to the ruling Transkei party, is believed to have been assassinated by an ANC hit-man.

Mr Makiwane was buried in Umtata yesterday after he was gunned down at his Umtata home earlier in the week.

While Transkeian police could not confirm this, it is believed in Black political circles that Mr Makiwane was a victim of political assassination.

Youth League

A graduate of the University of Fort Hare, Mr Makiwane was an active member of the ANC youth league in his college days.

He manned the Johannesburg offices of the ANC before the organisation was banned in 1960.

When the organisation was banned he was among its hierarchy which fled the country to continue with the activities of the organisation outside South Africa's borders under the leadership of Mr Oliver Tambo.

Mr Makiwane became a roving ambassador of the ANC abroad. Because of in-fighting in the organisation, an attempt was made on his life in East Africa.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima's pleas to Transkeian political exiles to join his civil service, later led to Mr Makiwane defecting from the ANC to join the ruling Transkeian National Independence Party.

He and other political exiles such as Mr Mlungisi Ndlbongo, joined the Transkeian foreign service as the roving ambassadors for the country.

One of the defectors, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, is Transkeian Minister of Justice.

While employed in the Transkeian foreign service, Mr Makiwane was last year arrested by the South African security police on the Botswana border.

But he was soon released after negotiations between South Africa and Transkei and sent back to Transkei.

Over the past years there have been assassinations of ANC defectors allegedly by trained ANC marksmen.

CSO: 4420

BOPHUTHATSWANA DEFENSE FORCE TRAINS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE introduction of anti-insurgency helicopter and mounted units into the BophuthaTswana Defence Force (BDF) should be considered, Brigadier H P Rickert, BophuthaTswana Minister of Defence, told the Rand Daily Mail.

Brigadier Rickert, who was seconded to BophuthaTswana as a military adviser before his appointment as its Minister of Defence last year, was commenting in an interview on the counter-insurgency role of the country's defence force.

Counter-insurgency is one of the specialist forces open to recruits after they have completed an initial 14-week course in basic soldiering.

Parts of BophuthaTswana adjoin the strategically-situated territory of Botswana, from where African National Congress insurgents have crossed into South Africa and BophuthaTswana in the past.

The Botswana authorities have denied that exiled black nationalist movements from South Africa have bases in Botswana. Insurgents from these movements may, however, have slipped clandestinely through Botswana en route to South Africa from bases further north.

A recent BDF communique on counter-insurgency training described the BophuthaTswana-Botswana border as the "operational area".

BophuthaTswana and South Africa have signed a non-aggression agreement under which both parties undertook not to allow their territory to be used as a base for attacks on the other.

Brigadier Rickert said: "The enemies of South Africa are also the enemies of BophuthaTswana. We work in close co-operation with the South African Defence Force."

No insurgents, he added, had infiltrated BophuthaTswana in recent months, but insurgents had been intercepted in the past and killed or captured. "Two were killed, and between three and five captured."

Apart from training soldiers in counter-insurgency, the BDF has trained policemen in special anti-insurgency skills, including setting up and avoiding ambushes, "quick-kill" techniques, and night shooting.

From its original nucleus of about 80 recruits in February 1977, the BDF has expanded rapidly. The number of volunteer recruits has kept ahead of the number of vacancies.

More than 3 000 young men applied to join the BDF during the most recent intake, and "strict selection procedures" were applied to whittle them down to about "two companies", said Major J L Croukamp, a seconded South African officer with the BDF.

Brigadier Rickert, who grew up on a farm in the Tswana-speaking Pilanesberg area, was asked to comment on the military potential of the Batswana, whose historical reputation is that of a peace-loving people.

He replied: "I think I know the Tswana. I spoke Tswana before I could speak English. They are very suitable for military training. They are just as trainable as soldiers as anyone else."

CSO: 4420

SEBE, KOORNHOF AGREE ON FORT HARE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

DIFFERENCES between the Governments of South Africa and the Ciskei over the treatment of Fort Hare University students appear to have been settled at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

A statement by the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Dr Lennox Sebe — after talks with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and other government officials — said they would aim at improving liaison between his Government and the university.

But a number of highly contentious issues believed to have been raised were not mentioned. These include:

• Chief Sebe's allegation last month that an unnamed senior South African security official said police would "shoot to kill for the next 100 years".

• Alleged requests for urgent meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koornhof after the "100 years" statement were ignored.

• The situation of "total confrontation" between authorities and people of the Ciskei existing at Fort Hare — described at a Press conference in June;

• The description by Chief Sebe of the university as a "concentration camp", and;

• His allegations that students were being called "kaffirs" during lectures.

Chief Sebe said last night the two governments would liaise so students wishing to return to classes would not be intimidated, and would be afforded every opportunity to continue their studies.

The rector of Fort Hare, Prof J M De Wet, was also present at yesterday's meeting.

CSO: 4420

SOWETO COUNCIL ANNOUNCES RENT INCREASES

Details of Decisions

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text]

THREE phases of rent increases in Soweto — between now and February — will push rents up by 75.2%. The first phase will be introduced at the beginning of next month.

The increase was announced yesterday by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, in a statement on the finalisation of the 1980-81 budget.

Phase One of the R13.05 increase will come into effect on August 1, and the next two phases will be introduced in October and February.

On August 1, residents rents will increase by R4.35. Rents will go up by the same amounts in October and February.

By February, the minimum tariff of R17.25 for a three-roomed house will be increased to R30.30 by early next year. The minimum tariff for a two-roomed house will be R30.

With special reference to the residents of Jabavu, the rent for this area will be pegged at R10, but assistance will be available for those who cannot afford the increase.

According to the statement, the increase will yield an income of R6-million for the Soweto Council, which will still be left with a R13-million deficit.

The aged and unemployed will have to seek assistance through the council's welfare section.

Mr Thebehali claims that, as in the case of neighbouring town and city councils, Soweto is faced with the burden of higher costs for water, building, staff wages and salaries. Under the prevailing circumstances the council's income will amount to R30-million for 1980-81.

This income will have to meet a gross outlay of R38-million, while the more important items of expenditure to be incurred are: maintenance of buildings and services (R5 500 000), water supply (R7 700 000), electricity supply (R3 100 000), health services (R1 600 000), staff salaries and wages (R5 400 000) and sewerage fees (R4-million).

He said the current revenues as indicated will not be able to be stretched far enough to incur all of the above-mentioned expenses.

"The council will not be acting in the interests of its residents by cutting any further expenditure out of its estimates since their living standards has to be uplifted. In order to realise the goal, it seems that tariff increases has been forced upon the council by economic circumstances which are beyond our control," said Mr Thebehali.

Residents' Reaction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Excerpts]

REPRESENTATIVES of Soweto's residents' organisations met at the weekend to decide on action to be taken against the Soweto Council for having increased rents of residents' houses.

The meeting elected one of them to instruct lawyers during the course of this week to institute action against the Soweto Council, restraining it from implementing the rent increases from August 1, as planned.

Organisations represented at the meeting were: the makgotlas, who are residents' crime prevention organisations; the Sofasonke Party, a civic body; the Soweto Residents' Association, a residents watch-dog civic body; and the Soweto Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a businessmen's organisation.

Mr Albert Mhlungu, representing the Soweto Resident's Association, said yesterday that he would be seeing lawyers tomorrow to instruct them to take the action.

A consensus at the meeting was that the Soweto Council had increased the rents steeply without consulting the residents.

Mr Mhlungu said legal opinion was that the Soweto Council did not have legal status to increase the rents.

Such powers rested with the West Rand Board, which had not legally ceded its powers to the Soweto Council.

Organisations represented at the meeting decided to raise funds to meet the legal costs of the impending action.

Members of the Soweto Federal Party, an opposition party in the Soweto Council, attended the meeting as observers.

At the insistence of the West Rand Board, the Soweto Council has been anxious to increase the rents for about a year now, but has been unable to do so because of opposition from the residents.

On July 3 the Soweto Council held an emergency meeting behind closed doors to consider the rents situation.

After the meeting, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, announced to the Press that the council had approved the rent increases in three phases over a period of seven months at R4,35c a time.

Members of the council are divided on the issue.

When the matter was debated, members of the Federal Party opposed the proposed increases, but were defeated because they are in the minority in the council.

I was told the organisation was not invited to the meeting because its members are opposed to the community councils system, whereas represented organisations approved of the system.

The Soweto Committee of Ten was not expected to work with people who approved the community councils system.

Soweto Cost of Living

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

THE MONTHLY budget of a family of five living in Soweto has increased 10,7 percent in 12 months, a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce survey shows.

Although the consumer price index for the middle income group (R2 000 — R6 000 pa) showed an increase of 14,4 percent for the period May 1979 to May this year, the difference is explained by taking into account heavily subsidised housing transport and medical costs.

These items showed little change in the period under review, while taxation fell considerably, the JCC says.

"The Chamber's figures must not be seen as a recommended minimum wage, but rather as a guide to employers in assessing wage and salary adjustments from time to time," it adds.

The budget is calculated for a Black family with children aged 16, 12 and 8 years living in Soweto. The food item is calculated on a formula based on the consumption of an adult male as estimated by the Johannesburg Municipality.

Some comparative increases for the months of May are: food R77,10 (1977), R84,86 (1978), R97,61 (1979) and R11,50 (1980), housing for the same periods cost R12,40, R15,80, R18,72 and R18,72 (again); education was R4,24, R4,67, R5,30 and R6,15, clothing and footwear cost R17,54, R19,02, R20,97 and R22,74; transport was R8,78, R12,38, R12,38 and then R13,09 this year.

The minimum living level moved from R138,81 in 1977 to R185,27 last year and now R198,05.

If amusement, sport, personal care, savings and emergencies are added the monthly total increased from R150,50 in 1977 to R200,79 last year and R213,41 this year, the JCC says.

CSO: 4420

QOBOZA, MOTLANA IN PROTEST WITHDRAWAL FROM CONGRESS

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Z. B. Molefe]

[Text]

THE Government's recent banning of political meetings has resulted in three prominent blacks pulling out in protest from a prestige multiracial national congress to be held at the University of South Africa.

They are Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of SUNDAY POST, and Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Leonard Mosala, both members of the Soweto Committee of Ten. Another invited black, Mr Ben Mokoatle, said he would review his position.

The two-day congress, which opens on Tuesday, will focus on a new economic order in Southern Africa in the 80s. The speakers include noted black American economist Professor Walter Williams from Temple University.

Mr Qoboza said this week: "I have reluctantly found myself compelled to withdraw from the congress. My reasons for this drastic step are obvious. The right of my people to free assembly and association are being tampered with by the continuous ban on meetings in various parts of the country.

"The latest ban will last until the end of August. Yet I am expected to participate in free discussion, which will at most times touch on the political situation in the country, at a conference which remains unaffected by the ban on public gatherings."

Mr Qoboza said he would not attend any other similar meeting until the right of his people to free assembly was restored.

He continued: "I have always advocated and continue to advocate active exchange of ideas and dialogue between black and white in our country as the only logical and intelligent way of finding each other. But this must be done in a free and equal atmosphere."

Dr Motlana told SUNDAY POST he supported Mr Qoboza to the hilt: "I stand by every word he has said. I cannot add more to that."

Mr Mokoatle said normally he would address any meeting which he thought would result in some good. "I will review my position as regards attending this conference," he said.

Mr Mosala said in all fairness he could not see himself attending the congress while the ban on meetings was still in force. He stood wholeheartedly with Mr Qoboza and Dr Motlana.

The original ban on "any gathering of a political nature" was imposed by the Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch, on June 13. On June 30 he extended the prohibition, which was due to end the same day.

The Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, said the police had asked for the extension of the ban.

CSO: 4420

AFRIKAANS PROFESSOR PREDICTS POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Text]

A NOTED Afrikaans academic has predicted power-sharing between blacks and whites in South Africa by the end of the 1980s.

But he has warned that if wide-ranging changes, meeting the needs of all races, are not introduced within the next five years, radical forces may take over the country — "most probably with foreign backing, Marxist or otherwise".

In the latest issue of "Buurman", a journal promoting relations between Afrikaans and Jewish communities, Professor J H Coetzee of the University of Potchefstroom and editor of "Woord en Daad", said this "turbulent" decade would see:

• An increase in guerrilla activities, with a shift from "hard" to "soft" targets and a concentration of action in both urban and remote rural communities;

• Either a defeat for the National Party or a split in the party, which would lead to a moderate government more prepared to accommodate blacks in a unitary constitutional structure;

• Growing polarisation between radical, conservative and moderate whites leading to a victory for the moderates;

• An increase in radical black action and leadership, furthered by both internal and external factors;

• A total rejection — including economic boycotts and disinvestment — by Western powers of South Africa as "unstable and unjust", if all forms of discrimination were not eradicated "very rapidly" and

• Rapidly mounting industrial and labour unrest as well as disruptions of the country's infrastructure.

"I am seriously concerned about the possibility — even probability — of a violent confrontation forced by Right and Left wing extremists as a result of wavering Government policies," Prof Coetzee said.

He said the 80s would be characterised by a gradual lowering of the white's standard of living and a slight increase in that of the blacks.

"This could be the first sign of a movement towards socio-economic equality between blacks and whites," he said.

CSO: 4420

COMMISSIONER WARNS AGITATORS POLICE TO BE LESS PATIENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The police would not be as patient as they had in the past with those causing unrest and agitation, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

He was addressing a passing-out parade of more than 100 policemen from the training college at Bishop Lavis.

General Geldenhuys said he wanted to deal with the recent "unnecessary unpleasant and criminal acts" of some people in some areas.

"I am not prepared to stand by and watch my men, the police, assaulted. I am not prepared to let the South African police stand with their hands folded when innocent people's shops are looted, set alight or have their cars set on fire or stoned without consideration for the lives of innocent people.

"The South African Police and other members of the public surely had nothing to do with the so-called grievances that certain people alleged they had.

"Therefore, I issue this warning to those in the unrest and to agitators. You will truly be hurt and the police cannot and will not be as patient as they have during the recent unrest and agitation."

Referring to the use of firearms, he said that, under certain circumstances, policemen were justified in using their weapons to defend themselves from death or serious injury.

"But it must be constantly borne in mind that, however well justified you may consider the use of your firearm, whether such use be the cause of loss of life or otherwise, you will have to prove that you acted with reasonable care, without recklessness or negligence and were compelled by circumstances to use your firearm.

"In spite of what I said earlier, use your firearm as a last means of protecting yourself or to maintain law and order," he said — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

JEWISH BOARD CALLS FOR SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Text]

THE South African Jewish Board of Deputies has called for significant social, economic and political changes in South Africa in order to avoid "violence and bloodshed".

And it has urged the Jewish community to co-operate in securing the "ultimate removal" of all unjust discriminatory laws and practices based on race, creed or colour.

In a statement released yesterday the Board's newly elected president, Mr Arthur Surman QC, said: "When the voice of legitimate protest goes unheeded bombs will be heard."

The immediate challenge facing the Jewish community in South Africa — unlike, for example, that facing Soviet Jewry — was not primarily the preservation of its identity as a separate, religious and ethnic minority group.

"Whatever threats face the Jewish community, it faces not as a minority group, but because its members belong to the white group," the statement said.

The immediate and more pressing challenge was a very different one. "The future of the white group, and with it that of the Jewish community, ultimately depends on the maintenance of harmonious race relations in a multiracial society."

It was this problem which overshadowed all else in Southern Africa.

"To confine our attention exclusively to specific Jewish problems is to lose sight of the far wider issues in which, whether we like it or not, we are immediately and intimately involved."

The attitude of the Jewish community, the statement added, was reflected in a resolution unanimously adopted by the last congress of the Board of Deputies, which read:

"While welcoming the recent reforms, and there have been reforms, congress believes that unless more meaningful and more significant changes in our social, economic and political structure are initiated, the ever-mounting external and internal pressures may well erupt into violence and bloodshed — and we have seen that this is the case."

All South Africans, particularly all members of the Jewish community, were to co-operate in securing the immediate improvement and ultimate removal of all unjust discriminatory laws and practices based on race, creed or colour.

"Throughout the ages Jews themselves have suffered from racial discrimination and are sensitive towards its evil consequences," the statement said.

CSO: 4420

PROMISED PASSBOOK CHANGES MUST REALLY BE APPLIED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "High Time the Minister Spoke Out"]

[Text]

TWO months ago the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, referred to humiliating elements of the passbook system which greatly disturbed him. We would like to point out one which disturbs us, and suggest he besturs himself, instead of merely being disturbed.

A group of night cleaners were arrested, on May 23, for failing to produce their passbooks on demand. The West Rand Administration Board inspector "assumed" the reference book of the woman he questioned was in Soweto. It was, she told the court later, with her employer two blocks away.

The woman and her six co-workers spent the weekend in jail. Her employer tried meanwhile to trace his staff. Finally on the Sunday he was referred to John Vorster Square. There he left the reference books with the desk sergeant but by Tuesday the cleaners had still not been released.

Yet more inquiries revealed that six of them had been cautioned and discharged by the Commissioner's court but the seventh had been remanded. This woman, a mother of two children, appeared in court four times before finally being acquitted last week.

We find the whole incident, from start to finish, disgraceful.

More than two years ago the then Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, told Parliament that "departmental directives provide that where a black person is not in a position to produce an identity document on demand and where an explanation can readily be verified is advanced, arrest should not be resorted to".

When it later appeared this directive was not being followed, an SAP spokesman said it was a matter for individual police judgment. He said: "If a Minister makes a statement and the law is unchanged, not much can be done without an explicit directive."

Wrab this week said there was a standing rule among their inspectors to always ask the whereabouts of reference books. But their inspector told the court he was never formally told it was a standing rule.

Is it too much to ask the Minister to stop pussyfooting with promises and give an explicit directive, with penalties for those who disregard it?

CSO: 4420

SUZMAN SAYS CHANGES FAR SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

MRS Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, predicted last night that South Africa would face sustained urban unrest if the Government continued to fail to match its promises of change with actual deeds.

Making her 29th parliamentary report back to her constituents, the veteran civil rights campaigner said hopes for change would now have to rest on economic forces and "growing disillusionment" with Government policy, particularly among young Afrikaners.

She warned, however, that these were long-term hopes and that young blacks would probably not be prepared to wait for them to materialise.

"The likelihood is that we are in for a period of sustained urban unrest, boycotts and strikes unless the wide delivery gap between promises made and promises kept is closed."

Mrs Suzman said the 1980 parliamentary session had been a disappointment to people who believed meaningful reforms would be introduced after publication of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports and after such encouraging statements as the Prime Minister's "adapt or die" warning to whites.

However, none of the positive recommendations of the two reports had been implemented.

About 20 000 blacks had subsequently been arrested under curfew laws which the Government had pledged to abolish and 200 000 blacks had been arrested under the pass laws, despite Dr Piet Koornhof's declaration of war on the "dompass" as Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mrs Suzman conceded there had been some changes — relaxations of controls on workers with Section 10 rights and the appointment of such people as Mr Louis Rive and Mr John Knoetze as the principal white officials in charge of Soweto.

More money had also been allocated for black education, training and housing.

"But none of these things measure up to expectations aroused — not by the official Opposition — but by those in power," she said. "Least of all does the new dispensation offered by the Constitution Amendment Act even begin to meet the political aspirations of black South Africans."

Mrs Suzman argued that the Government had failed to follow through its promises of change because of internal dissent in the ruling party and because of a "white backlash".

"Instead of firm and positive action by the Government, we are going to have to rely on economic forces and the growing disillusionment of Government supporters, especially young Afrikaners, with the policy of separate development — both long-term propositions for which young blacks are disinclined to wait," she said.

Mrs Irene Menell, MPC for Houghton, told the meeting that although the Transvaal Provincial Administration was beginning to respond to the crisis in black health care, provincial education authorities could not escape blame for "the high level of teacher discontent".

She said education authorities were able to claim they had little control over teachers' salaries because these were set by the central Government.

But she argued: "The Transvaal Education Department has created an educational environment which is calculated to give minimum job satisfaction — enormous rigidity and inflexibility in teaching systems and almost no scope for creativity and originality."

An even worse aspect, she said, was the "inaccessibility of the top hierarchy in the Education Department to the people out in the field — heads of schools, school boards, ordinary teachers and parents".

She added: "The TED is now faced with a growing number of pupils and a diminishing number of teachers — nearly 11% of the 24 900 teachers left the service in 1979 for one reason or another."

CSO: 4420

ANGLO-AMERICAN, LONRHO JOIN IN GOLD, URANIUM VENTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 80 p 17

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE Orange Free State Goldfields "Klondyke" bonanza has been confirmed, with Anglo American and Lonrho coming to agreement on a R400-million gold/uranium venture on the Erfdeel/Dankbaarheid complex near Welkom.

In an announcement from the companies involved, it was stated that the new mine, which covers an area of 4 130 hectares, contains low grade gold (4,5 grams/ton) and uranium of 0.2 kg/ton.

The ore reserve is 62-million tons, and the mine will operate at a milling rate of 200 000 tons a month, giving a life of 25 years.

It is not clear whether a new shaft will be sunk, but it does seem likely, in view of the distances from existing shafts. Western Holdings will hold 15 percent of the new mining company to be formed, which is indicative of its pre-eminent role in production.

In terms of the proposals the new company ("Erfdeel") will share gross revenue and gross expenditure with Western Holdings in the proportion of 85 percent to 15 percent.

The initial shareholding of the company will comprise Anglo American (and participants) with 44,5 percent, Amgold 9,5 percent, Dulker Exploration 36 percent and Western Holdings with 10 percent.

The new scheme is regarded by Anglo as a rationalisation of the areas currently being mined by Free State Saaiplaas, Welkom and Western Holdings, and will take six years to completion.

According to Anglo, studies have revealed that benefits will arise from the amalgamation of the respective mining leases, which have a common boundary.

The Erfdeel/Dankbaarheid's mineral rights are held jointly by African and European Investment Company, Orange Free State Investment Trust and Dulkera.

sThe area is regarded as incapable of supporting an independent mine at foreseeable gold prices a3 "By mining the area as part of Free State Saaiplaas, investment returns are improved, but only become acceptable in terms of the significant capital investment required by making Free State Saaiplaas part of a larger Western Holdings complex."

In terms of the agreement, Welkom will cede its mining lease to Western Holdings, an application will be made by the mineral rights holders over the Erfdeel/Dankbaarheid area, which will in turn be ceded to Free State Saaiplaas, and,

Free State Saaiplaas will cede its enlarged mining lease area to Western Holdings, to enable use to be made in the exploitation of the Erfdeel/Dankbaarheid area of the resources resulting from the amalgamation of the Welkom and Western Holdings leases.

The proposed scheme is dependent on approval by shareholders.

CSO: 4420

MOTSUENYANE EXPLAINS DEMANDS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

BLACKS were no longer prepared to do without their basic rights, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

"South Africans can no longer expect to live according to a privileged system — they must accept that there is going to be a great deal of agitation and turmoil on the subject of fundamental rights for blacks in future," he said.

Mr Motsueyane was addressing a conference on the problems of urbanisation during the 1980s. The Johannesburg conference was organised by the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.

He said that to give a realistic picture of the needs of urban blacks, he would have to refer to the influence of politics, economics and education on the lifestyle and aspirations of urban black communities.

"To create a desirable climate for orderly development, any long-term planning programme in the black townships must take account of several crucial issues.

"We are dragging our feet at a time when we should be running — South Africa should place urgent attention on resolving the problems which face her."

Mr Motsueyane said these issues involved:

• Citizenship. Blacks wanted to be recognised as citizens of South Africa.

• Land ownership. Blacks should be able to purchase and own property anywhere in South Africa.

• Social and residential segregation. The colour question should be eliminated from economic matters — the black businessman who wanted and could afford to have an office in Eloff Street or a home in Houghton should not be barred.

• Fundamental rights.

"Freedom of movement, freedom of association, freedom of speech and the right to participate in the country's political process are legitimate rights that must be granted to blacks in South Africa," he said.

Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, told the conference that private enterprise "need an increasing role in society and with its increasing opportunities and responsibilities.

"Let us hope that businessmen, who have for so long asked for greater opportunities, now show the capacity to assume these responsibilities as well and bring the real benefits of free enterprise within the reach of all our population."

CSO: 3420

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS LEADERS RECONCILE DIFFERENCES

Manthata, Mazibuko Meeting

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 2-8 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] After a brief meeting in THE VOICE editor's office this week, Mr Thomas Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of Teachers' Action Committee, issued a terse joint statement. It reads: "We regret the misleading article which appeared in a Sunday newspaper last week.

"We want the public to know that there is absolutely no difference of opinion between us in so far as the whole Black Consciousness issue is concerned. In fact, there is absolute unity. We pray and hope that this unity shall be maintained among the Blacks."

The announcement came as a result of a leading article in a Sunday newspaper in which it was stated that the two men were at loggerheads following a statement allegedly made by Mr Mazibuko that Black Consciousness had become obsolete and had to be replaced by the concept of non-racialism. Black exclusivism had to be revised, he was reported to have said.

In the same article Mr Manthata was quoted as declaring Mr Mazibuko irrelevant to the Black struggle in view of his alleged shift of stance.

After the meeting in THE VOICE offices, the editor, Mr Revelation Ntoula, said that the Black struggle could not afford to promote any forces who's aim was to sow seeds of disunity among Blacks. "Ours is a single struggle for the liberation of the Black man."

Reacting to the reconciliation between Mr Manthata and Mr Mazibuko, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten in Soweto, said differences could best be sorted out in debates.

He criticized the fact that the matter was being debated in newspapers rather than in a properly constituted meeting.

Mr Nolting said he seriously doubted the value of shouting at each other in newspapers. He said he was hoping that the matter would be discussed at a meeting planned for October.

'THE VOICE' Comment

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 2-8 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Not Good Enough"]

[Text]

THE PUBLIC debate about Black Consciousness is undoubtedly a healthy sign. In fact the matter is long overdue.

While we support the debate now going on, we also express concern at the manner in which it is happening. We seriously doubt any possibility of bringing the matter to a conclusion by debating in newspapers.

This paper has for a long time expressed the need for Blacks to bring into existence something of a think tank which could collect information on such issues, analyse and evaluation matters of importance. We repeat this need especially at a time when there appears to be some serious points of disagreement among our leaders.

We need to be guided by some well researched information. We therefore call upon our leaders to seriously consider bringing into being a small group of people who could act as a kind of intelligence core for Black organisations. For too long we have been acting in a very haphazard fashion and sometimes repeating the mistakes of others.

CSO: 4420

INDIAN TEACHERS OPPOSE COMPULSORY AFRIKAANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Teachers Association of South Africa, which represents more than 7 000 Indian teachers, adopted far-reaching resolutions at the end of its annual conference this week.

In one controversial debate the teachers resolved that Afrikaans should be withdrawn as one of the compulsory languages. They said that during the recent schools boycott the students had made it clear they were totally against Afrikaans being one of the compulsory languages.

The teachers resolved that Afrikaans had no utility value and should be an optional language. They called on the authorities to introduce Zulu and other African languages which, they said, were far more important today.

In another resolution the association decided not to recognise the government-created Indian Council because it "did not speak on behalf of the people it was supposed to represent". The association resolved to ask the authorities to dissolve the Indian Council.

The association also resolved that education should be free of racial discrimination and that teachers should be appointed on the basis of their experience and the needs of schools instead of ethnicity or race.

A few younger members moved for the withdrawal of the singing of the national anthem from Indian schools because they did not think the anthem represented the wishes of all South Africans.

This motion was discussed at length and later shelved after members found they were not certain if the singing of the national anthem was compulsory.

'ASSOCIATE CITIZENSHIP' FOR BLACKS BEING CONSIDERED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Excerpt] The Government is considering a plan to give 18-million blacks "associate citizenship" of South Africa.

Pretoria sources disclosed this week that there was a strong likelihood of the Cabinet's adopting this device in an attempt to solve the black citizenship dilemma flowing from its separate-development policies.

It is believed that the plan, which could torpedo all hopes of winning the co-operation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other homeland leaders in the Government's constitutional plans, was devised under pressure from a group of Right-wing Transvaal MPs.

Right-wing opposition, it is said, had effectively killed the original plan to defuse the citizenship row. This had envisaged that blacks be given homeland "nationality" but South African citizenship.

Nationalist sources have revealed however, that there is deep unhappiness in certain Cabinet quarters over the new proposal.

Disappointed verligte Nationalists said this week that the token offering of "associate citizenship" would alienate Chief Buthelezi, a key figure in the Government's constitutional plans, and would go down abroad "like a lead balloon."

The idea of associate citizenship is believed to be based on arguments advanced by verkramptes that the original proposal of homeland nationality but South African citizenship could provide blacks with a constitutional lever to acquire not only social and economic but also political rights in South Africa.

"Associate citizenship", on the other hand, will have no attendant rights but only certain privileges decided upon by the white central Government. Blacks will not even have South African passport privileges, but will be issued with "travel documents".

Other arguments advanced by verkramptes were:

- That the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should wait until his "constellation of states" is in place, when a form of "constellation citizenship" could be devised. Blacks would then be citizens of both their homelands and the "constellation".
- That the proposal to have South African citizenship but homeland nationality could change the value of South African citizenship and give South Africa's enemies abroad the opportunity to nullify international treaties and agreements with South Africa.

CSO: 4420

BLACK TV CHANNEL COMMERCIALS WILL FACE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 80 p 19

[Text]

THE advent of SATV 2 is causing great consternation amongst the advertising fraternity.

Not so much because of the production of the commercials before 1982 but the problems attendant with the language of the commercials. At this point of time it is widely understood that commercials produced for SATV 2 will have to be produced in five vernacular, with Sotho and Nguni being similar to the English and Afrikaans services on SATV 1.

As Dick Reed points out in JWT's latest Mediagram, "There are many in marketing and communications industries who feel strongly that this is impractical and who argue the case for English as an option."

Mr Reed looks at the languages of Sowetans as a guideline. He finds that some 78,6 percent of Sowetans read and understand English, 51,6 percent read and understand Afrikaans and 56,0 percent read and understand Zulu while only 36,9 percent of Sowetans speak Zulu as a home language.

Next most spoken home language is Tswana (19,5 percent) followed by South Sotho (10,0 percent) and then Xhosa (8,9 percent).

The JWT Mediagram concludes that English is seen to be the "lingua franca" in Soweto with nearly 80 percent of the inhabitants understanding English as opposed to 56 percent who comprehend Zulu.

However, in spite of this, the vernacular services of Radio Bantu enjoy substantially higher listening than the English/Afrikaans language services of Springbok, Highveld or Radio 5.

JWT suggests that this could be a function of the type of music played on Radio Bantu rather than the languages spoken on the station.

A further point raised by the JWT researchers, are that while radio penetration is at a very high level, television penetration in the homes of Sowetans is very low. Only 0,6 percent of the population of Soweto have a colour set and 1,3 percent have black and white sets as opposed to 53,2 percent of Sowetans who have portable radios, 41,3 percent who have non-portable radios and 20,0 percent who own hi-fi's.

There is a strong body of opinion in advertising circles that the new television station should be in English rather than in the various vernacular, for not only will there be a more general comprehension of what is being said on the station, but it will also make production of the commercials far easier.

The prospect of producing commercials in one or all five languages is a recurring nightmare for advertisers who see little merit in producing a commercial for general viewership when it could only be understood by a small percentage. For instance if Xhosa is used as a language, only 31 percent of Sowetans would understand its advertising message.

SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION PROCEDURES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Pat Sidley]

[Excerpts]

THE long-awaited installation of electricity in 70 000 Soweto houses begins in less than a month.

The West Rand Administration Board has answered questions in an in-depth interview with Commerce Mail to tell the residents of Soweto how the installation will affect them and what it will cost.

Not every householder in Soweto will get power installed. Only houses owned by the West Rand Administration Board will be get electricity during this vast operation.

Leaseholders, and private house owners, will have to make their own arrangements to lay on electricity which will have to meet the standards laid down by Wrab, who will then inspect it.

Private owners will also have to make their own financial arrangements to have power supplied and installed.

Householders in a Wrab-owned house will not have to pay a lump sum or a separate deposit to anybody for their electricity. All costs of the scheme will be contained within the monthly bill sent out by the new "electricity undertaking" which is as yet unnamed.

The cost to each householder every month, for the electricity installation and service, as well as the amount of electricity used will vary according to the size of the house and the amount consumed. This is likely to cost between R6 a month and R15 - R20 a month.

The price of electricity supplied by Escom will be linked to the inflation rate.

The electricity will not cost a Soweto householder more than a Johannesburg resident.

The group which is administering the electrification of Soweto comprises Wrab, the community councils concerned and the Greater Soweto Planning Council. It will be named shortly and this body will administer the accounts.

All payments will be charged on a bill/posted to householders by the group.

CSO: [illegible]

RAILWAY STRUGGLING TO MEET COAL, CROP TRANSPORT LOAD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Kevin Murray]

[Text]

The South African Railways is battling to cope with a sudden heavy demand for transport as record crops, coal supply problems and the flu epidemic take their toll of train services.

"We are under intense pressure at the moment and in some cases cannot provide trains," a Railways spokesman admitted today.

"These problems are likely to exist for another two weeks before we can sort ourselves out."

The excessively heavy demand on the Railways follows record maize crops and an unusual demand for coal transport this year.

"Added to that we have many train drivers down with the flu, and when the driver is ill the train just stands there."

Farmers have complained that because there is no place to store their maize and because of a shortage of rail transport, they stand to lose millions of rands.

They claim that silos are all already full and that there is little hope of other space being found.

The Railways spokesman said SAR officials planned the transport of export maize according to a programme given them by the Maize Board.

Demand for maize transport was up 11 percent over last year, and the Railways was coping with the original programme.

"But record crops and the fact that trucks are not being dealt with quickly enough in Natal are giving us problems.

"This was all aggravated by the fact that crops were harvested earlier this year because of a dry autumn. Since April 1 we have conveyed 14 percent more coal than in last year, and the transport of all other goods in South Africa is also up on last year.

"All this has put us under intense pressure and we are experiencing problems here and there, but we foresee these being solved within two weeks."

CSO: 4420

TRANSVAAL PLANS EXTENSIVE ROAD-BUILDING PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

MORE than R100-million is to be spent on a massive and ambitious roads' programme in the Transvaal over the next five years, the Lion's share of it — some R80-million — in the Johannesburg area.

Overall expenditure on road projects in the province is expected to top the R1 000-million mark within the next 20 years.

It was learnt in Pretoria that the long-range road planning for the province, which is in the hands of a special transport study group, envisages a population in 1985 of about 6,3 million people in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex. Blacks are estimated then to be outstripping Whites by 3,7 million to 2,6 million.

Estimates are that the population by the turn of the century will top the 10,5 million mark, about the population of New York.

The study group, in a massive report, underlines that it would be possible — with careful town planning — to accommodate the population in time in the 206 000 hectare complex.

It estimates that by 1985 Whites alone will be doing 9 million trips a day in the complex, 1,8 million of them commuting to work and home, while Blacks will be doing an estimated 4 million trips, 3,2 of them to work or home.

But the number of trips will increase to 14,8 million a day for Whites by the turn of the century and to 6,8 million for Blacks — 5,4 million of them to work and back.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MULTIRACIAL TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION--Three trade unions representing shop workers have formed a multiracial association to "represent the interests of all races on matters of national concern," according to a statement released this week. The association, to be known as Adawu, will comprise the (black) Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the (white) National Union of Distributive Workers and the (coloured) National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers. The president will be Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of CCAWUSA. The vice presidents will be Mrs Jay Barnard of NUDW and Mr Solly Ariefdien of NUCAW. The unions also said that Miss Dulcie Hartwell, a veteran trade unionist who served as general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, has been elected general secretary of NUDW and NUCAW and will serve as general secretary of Adawu. Although the new association will primarily represent the interests of the three shop workers' unions, it may also assist workers outside the distributive trades, according to the statement. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 80 p 2]

RELOCATION TO BOPHUTHATSWANA--Kimberley--The removal of about 3,000 people from a black township at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley to a town in Bophutha-Tswana started yesterday amid strong opposition from residents and local businessmen. A leading member of the Jan Kempdorp farming community said the removal of 280 families from Valspan Township to Pampierstad, 26 km away, was in terms of Government policy that blacks who work within 26 km of a black state--in this case BophuthaTswana--must live in that state. The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr M. R. Gwaile, said most of the residents did not want to move. His council had refused to co-operate with the administration board in persuading people to move. He said administration board officials had told residents that those who refused to move would be thrown out and their houses demolished. The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the removal of the black community would be a heavy blow for the town's economy. "At least 40 percent of our cash income will walk away." He said a delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior Government officials, but the Government's attitude had been that it was a "closed case." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 80 p 4]

INCIDENT ON ZIMBABWE BORDER--A man and an unidentified child died in a shooting incident on the SA-Zimbabwe border in which three young members of an SADF patrol were allegedly involved. The incident happened on a farm at Arton Villa, about 10 km from Messina. Mr Elias Masango was killed and Mr Julius Mabasa (45) was wounded in the leg. A police spokesman said today that the shooting happened on Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Limpopo. No arrests had been made. "The case is still being investigated and the results will be laid before the Attorney-General later," the spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 80 p 1]

ARREST FOR AIDING SQUATTERS--Cape Town--An Anglican lay minister, Sister Anne Andrews of St Peter's Church, Hout Bay, was served with a summons for trespassing on private property while administering aid to evicted squatters in Hout Bay yesterday. Sister Andrews said today she would continue giving aid and advice to evicted squatters as long as necessary. She received a summons from officials of the Western Cape Administration Board while giving advice to squatters evicted from a squatter camp above Hout Bay Harbour. In terms of the summons she must appear in court on July 23 for trespassing on the property of Tuckers Land and Development at Kardoesloot, Hout Bay. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 80 p 2]

HNP HECKLES FANIE BOTHA--Tzaneen--The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, has rejected all allegations that the Government is being run by the Broederbond as "utter nonsense." He was answering a barrage of questions at a stormy three-hour meeting in Tzaneen last night. Supporters of the HNP shouted abuse, and accused the Government of making concessions which would lead to a "sell-out" of the whites. Mr Botha, who has been visiting his Soutpansberg constituency this week, told the audience that the machinery had to be created for continuing dialogue among all groups in South Africa. If this dialogue failed, the consequences for the country would be serious. The Minister said much work still had to be done to create facilities for blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 80 p 3]

DALINDYEBO RETAINS KINGSHIP--Umtata--Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has at last won the battle to retain his crown as the king of the Tembus. In a meeting here this week the Dalindyebo Regional Authority voted that he be fined and not to be deposed from his chieftainship. The Regional Authority recommended that Chief Sabata be fined R100 for misconduct following his being found guilty on a charge under Transkei's Constitution Act. Chief Sabata was found guilty by a Supreme Court judge at Port St Johns in April of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment). In terms of the Act, chiefs guilty of misconduct may be reprimanded or cautioned, fined no more than R100, or be dismissed from chieftainship. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 80 p 7]

BUTHELEZI BAN ON ATTENDANCE--Durban--The Zulu movement Inkatha has banned about 500 Black children from attending the Durban military tattoo. The Coca Cola bottling company in Durban had offered more than 1,500 tickets to under-privileged children, including Blacks, to attend the tattoo. The Black children were to have come from the Umlazi township south of Durban, but because of pressure from Inkatha, they will not attend. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthulezi, the president of Inkatha, said yesterday that the tattoo is a military event because it includes units of the South African Defence Force. Earlier this year representatives of the KwaZulu Government turned down invitations to attend the tattoo because of the participation of South African Defence Force units. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 80 p 9]

SOWETO TREASURER--The new City Treasurer for Soweto, Mr Ethan Zangashane Mayisela, intends putting the finances of the council on a sound footing. Mr Mayisela was appointed in April after being director of the budget for President Julius Nyerere's Government in Tanzania and permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance in Swaziland. Mr Mayisela, who was born in Alexandra, Johannesburg, 54 years ago, was one of the first Blacks in Africa to win the Dag Hammarskjold Fellowship to study in the US. He studied for a master's degree in economics. [Excerpt] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Jun 80 p 4]

TV SETS FOR ARGENTINA--South African Television Manufacturing Company in East London has achieved a remarkable breakthrough with the first export from South Africa of colour television sets to Argentina. The order comes as a direct result of favourable comments from SATV's Microtek receiver by thousands of Argentinian tourists. Many tourists have in fact purchased sets in South Africa and, after minor adjustments to suit the Argentinian transmission pattern, claim the sets are better than any local models. This led to an enquiry by a television distributor in Argentina who will soon take delivery of the first shipment of 500 sets. Further large shipments will follow on a regular basis. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 80 p 18]

CSO: 4420

TEKERE ATTACKS ANGLICANS, DEMANDS OUSTER OF BISHOP

Instrument of Oppression

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Terry Blocksidge]

[Text]

A CABINET Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, yesterday accused the Anglican church in Zimbabwe of being an instrument of oppression and said that two of its top clergymen, Bishop Paul Burrough and Dean of Salisbury John da Costa, "should go".

Mr Tekere, the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development and secretary-general of ZANU (PF), said of Bishop Burrough: "He ought to be long gone. He should not be here any more."

Mr Tekere said: "The process of the revolution must take its course, even in the church."

He was speaking in Salisbury at a meeting of the African Anglican Clergy Fellowship. He described himself as a "missing boy" who was now proud to be a revolutionary. At one time he was a server in Salisbury's Anglican Cathedral.

He said the bishop had been invited to the meeting but had excused himself. He understood the bishop would retire next year.

"He should have gone yesterday. He has failed to belong."

Mr Tekere said the bishop and Dean da Costa had "no place among us".

The dean had refused him access to talk at a public meeting in the church grounds when he returned to Salisbury in January. Mr Tekere said his presence had been regarded as "unholy".

This was because of his part in the war and the interred ashes of "a few chaps" in the cathedral cloisters, he said. He added: "Whose church is he talking about?

"Are the thousands of men and women I am leading back from the grave some finished not 'the cause of the church?' Where do they belong?"

Mr Tekere said: "We have had enough of the Da Costas."

During the war, he said, he had followed the standpoint of the various church denominations. He told the Anglican clergymen: "Ride with the revolution and change. There are some denominations that are learning in the process, so you have a lot to catch up."

He said that at one time the Anglican church was regarded as the "State church".

"What kind of State did we have then? I can't help but think the church was an instrument of oppression. It still is."

Bishop Burrough, speaking from Umtali last night where he was on church business, firmly rejected Mr Tekere's claims.

The bishop said: "If I was so against the African people, how come I was threatened with prosecution by the Rhodesian Front Minister of Law and Order, Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, because of the stand I took during the war?"

Out of touch

On more than 20 occasions he had taken up the rights of Africans with RF Ministers — on

eight meetings with the then Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, personally.

Bishop Burrough — who regularly visited Mr Tekere during his 10 years in detention, taking part in what the Minister called heated arguments on political and ideological matters—said he had last seen Mr Tekere for dinner at the end of his imprisonment.

"I think he is rather out of touch," said the bishop.

The dean is overseas

'Christians Appalled'

THE SUNDAY MAIL and ZBC were last night bombarded with complaints about Minister Tekere's speech.

The only black man to complain said: "A Minister should never be allowed to talk like that."

A man from Que Que said: "I hope the bishop and the Church are given an equal time on the television to reply."

And a man from Gatooma commented: "All Christians are appalled."

The ZBC switchboard was jammed for several minutes after the Minister's televised address.

Attack Deplored

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] There is unlikely to be an official response from the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe to the strong attack on the Church's leaders by the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, on Saturday.

Asked if the Church was likely to reply to the Minister, an official spokesman said yesterday: "This is rather unlikely; we normally like to keep a low profile in such matters."

Mr Tekere told a meeting of the African Clergy Fellowship in Salisbury that two of the Anglican Church's top men, the Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Paul Burrough, and the Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. John da Casta, "should go."

He said the men had "no place among us" and that the dean had refused him access to talk at a public meeting in the Anglican Cathedral grounds.

Bishop Burrough, who is visiting Manicaland, could not be contacted yesterday and Dean da Costa is away in Britain until July 24. The Suffragan Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Peter Hatendi, who attended the meeting, said he had no comment.

Attack 'Intemperate'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Hurtful Remarks"]

[Text] **THE intemperate attack by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Tekere, on the Anglican Church of Zimbabwe and two of its leaders must be deplored in the strongest terms.**

Both Bishop Burrough and Dean da Costa are outspoken and controversial men who have probably angered or irritated many politicians in past years. But to suggest they must go, and that their church is an instrument of oppression, is going too far.

Anglican churchmen, like those of other denominations, have striven and suffered over the years for the people of this country. To suggest that they and the church are oppressors must be hurtful and bewildering to the thousands of black and white adherents throughout the country.

Not content with one immoderate outburst, Mr Tekere, who is secretary-general of his party, extended his tongue-lashing to Dr Nkomo. Is his view that of his party's?

It is sensible for one of Mr Tekere's Cabinet colleagues, Mr Zvobgo, to advise Zimbabweans, as he did on Friday, to ignore politicians who speak out of turn and give their personal views rather than Government policy.

But once remarks like Mr Tekere's are made, much damage has been done. Will Anglicans — and others — who are now perturbed get the reassurances they must be seeking?

CSO: 4420

NKOMO DENIES HE PLANS TO QUIT COALITION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

As two senior ZANU (PF) politicians joined Senator Rose Nkala in attacking Mr Joshua Nkomo and his party in Zimbabwe yesterday, the PF leader was dismissing reports in London that he was planning to walk out of Mr Mugabe's coalition government.

"There is no friction between Robert Mugabe and myself although I admit that there is some trouble with a few individuals," Mr Nkomo said in London before flying to Nigeria, Libya yesterday.

Mr Nkomo, Home Affairs Minister was apparently referring, among others, to Senator Nkala, Finance Minister, who last week told a rally in Bulawayo, he would "crush" the PF leader.

Yesterday Senator Nkala said a ZANU (PF) rally in Bulawayo on February First should accept the decision of the majority in the general election.

ZANU (PF) had been voted into power by the people of Zimbabwe and the PF — which he said was organised on tribal lines since it received votes in Matabeleland — should respect the wishes of the people.

There was no room for criticism, he added.

Later, heading Mkoba constituency, the senior Cabinet Minister said that if the PF continued to disturb the peace, the Government would consider creating a one-party state.

He stressed he was speaking in his private capacity.

In Salisbury yesterday, ZANU (PF) secretary-general Mr Edgar Tekere echoed Senator Nkala's earlier threat and said: "I am one who is going to be really provoked that Nkomo deserves to be crushed."

BURDEN

Mr Tekere, Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, described Mr Nkomo as a political burden and a "bogus member".

Speaking at an Mufakose Church service, he said Mr Nkomo and the PF Ministers had been brought into the Government by an act of magnanimity by the Prime Minister after the PF failed in the election.

The Government did not have problems from the white Ministers Mr Ian Smith and Deputy Owen Ashworth, who had been unfairly accused.

"So what's wrong with big man Nkomo?" he asked.

He accused Mr Nkomo of "creating chaos".

Mr Tekere cited alleged incidents of violence and intimidation by ZIPRA and PF supporters. He (Mr Nkomo) believe as though it's still the status quo stone-throwing in Nigeria. Does he know what war is about?"

ZANLA had made the biggest sacrifice. As champions "the weight of the gun bunches", he said.

The Government needed to concentrate on reconstruction and development. Whether created by Mr Nkomo had raised Mr Nkala to them about the introduction of a one-party state.

Mr Tekere said the party was being compromised by the ill of opportunists, members must be vigilante.

Mr Nkomo, who was on a private visit to London, dismissed reports that he was thinking of leaving his position in Zimbabwe with Mr Mugabe as "absolute nonsense", reports the Observer.

STABILITY

He said he could not understand how the idea had arisen that he might be considering leaving the Government.

His interest was in the stability of the country — not only to maintain it, but to consolidate the independence we fought so hard to achieve."

Mr Nkomo said he was confident that the African race interpreting the various guerilla forces into a single army would be overcome.

"These difficulties would not have arisen if the British had listened to what we were crying them in for at the Lancaster House Conference when I was in gaol six months before Independence to create a single army.

"Now we are having to pay for that British folly."

He flew to Tripoli after a six-hour wait at Heathrow airport. A film of the former guerilla leader, which reporters and cameramen away, Reuter reports.

● The Secretary-General of UNIP, Mr Mainza Chona, yesterday described as "shameful" internal conflicts that have broken out in the Zambian Government, Lusaka reports from Lusaka.

Mr Chona told a meeting in Ngoweka military barracks that instead of concentrating on building the country the two wings of the PF had resorted to quarrels barely three months after getting independence.

MUZOREWA'S PLEA: FORGET THE BAD PAST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

BISHOP ABEL MUZOREWA yesterday described the violence by ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front since 1976 as "sore raising" and "war-mongering". He called for calm.

The UANC MP and former Prime Minister said: "This is an extremely petty and dangerous game which could have the inevitable result of leading our country once more into the red past."

Bishop Muzorewa, the UANC president, said in a statement many people were alarmed and saddened by the unnecessary war of words being conducted between certain elements of ZANU (PF) and the PF.

It was particularly disturbing when the two parties formed the Government. Everyone in the country expected them to encourage the consolidation of independence, peace, unity, reconstruction and reconciliation.

Investors, newly arrived in Zimbabwe, found it difficult to place their money in a country that appeared to be headed towards civil war.

The outbreaks were causing concern to the responsible and peace-loving and to those who fought the liberation struggle. The elders must have all responsibility, he said.

The people of our country are entitled to expect peace and prosperity. We do not expect to experience harassment, certain physical violence, murder, abductions and intimidation with either political parties openly declaring their lawful activities. This is many times more so at present than ever.

Bishop Muzorewa said the UANC supported the Prime Minister in his call to let bygones be bygones.

CSO: 4420

PF OFFICIALS BEING MURDERED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

MUTAMBARA

THE penalty for any of every Cabinet Minister is Prime Minister should be to work hard to save the Rhodesia marriage of bush, bird, electrical terrorism and bomb destruction and to appeal to right and the country, said the Patriotic Front's secretary-general Mr Joseph Msika in Umtali yesterday.

Addressing a rally attended by thousands of PF supporters at the White City stadium Mr Msika described to them Tongo and Mr Mutambara's criticism of the PF president in Lusaka [illegible] as irresponsible statements by a person who has lost political direction.

He said "Rhodesia is not an egg and we challenge those who would like to crush him to do so."

Mr Msika, who is also the Minister of Mining Resources and Water Development, went on: "The PF believes in peace national unity, patriotism, non-racialism and national independence.

"Robert has exercised for many years to achieve all these for Zimbabwe, that is why we call him the father of Zimbabwe, by that we do not mean or imply that he is the Head of State or Prime Minister, but that he proved the liberation struggle."

'Fringe' Threat to Peace

THE Patriotic Front yesterday reacted [illegible] to recent statements attacking the Lancaster House Agreement and Government efforts.

The PF's publicity secretary, Mr Mark Mutambara, said: "Such recent facts as publicly [illegible] the enemy here a struggle against [illegible] Such statements [illegible] another they have [illegible] are mainly [illegible] using [illegible] instruments of [illegible] to [illegible] they are bent on destroying the anti-[illegible] unity in the country."

The PF [illegible] stated that the freedom, unity and peace which the people had fought for for decades are being threatened by a "[illegible]" group in ZANU (PF).

CSO: [illegible]

NKALA TELLS RALLY: "I AIM TO CRUSH NKOMO"

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday told a ZANU (PF) rally at the White City Stadium here that the party's task "from now on is to crush Joshua Nkomo and forget about him".

He said that if the Prime Minister and ZANU (PF) president, Mr Mugabe, did not want to keep him in the Government because of that, he would accept all resignation.

"But if I remain in the Government, I will crush Joshua Nkomo, and if I am appointed Minister again," he stated.

Mr Nkala said he would not have decided to "crush" Dr Nkomo if Dr Nkomo had been pleading national peace and unity.

Repeating his call for a one-party state Mr Nkala said he had put his whole political career on it and is "out to crush" Dr Nkomo, whom he accused of promoting "anti-development activities".

Addressing 15 PF backbenchers who criticised him for the one-party state idea last week, Mr Nkala observed: "These 15 MPs are nothing but a group of tribalists for whom I have no alternative but to crush them instead of submitting."

"They can walk out of the Government if they want and we will not stop them," he said, adding that it must be known that the PF and the Rhodesia Front are in the Government of the will and wish of ZANU (PF) which could have formed an entirely ZANU (PF) Government without any other party".

He emphasised: "I want to declare here for everybody to know that Joshua Nkomo and his group are in the Government by the grace of ZANU (PF)

"SMALL SHARE"

"They contributed to this new shall way and we have given them a share proportional to their contributions. If they now want more than their small share, then we have to tell them that they will not have any share at all."

Quoting the Nigerian leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Mr Tshombe of the Congo, Mr Harry Nkumbula of Zambia, and Mr Ojukwu Odiegwu of Biafra as examples, Mr Nkala said: "Nkomo will be relegated to history the same way as those people who tried to appeal themselves as tribal leaders."

On minimum wages he said employers in industry and agriculture must know that "ZANU (PF) is firm and foremost" a socialist organisation.

"We are receiving information about strike that have earned workers instead of paying them the stipulated minimum wages. If we find this to be true we may be forced upon to take very sure steps and have them pay for the benefit of the people," he declared.

At the rally attended by an estimated 4 000 people Senator Nkala also told the Soviet Union to "make a certain statement before I set foot on the embassy in Zimbabwe".

He said: "If the Russians do not make this statement they will not open up a diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe as long as I live."

He said the Soviet Union had supported "one tribal leader" and encouraged inequity in Zimbabwe. He did not name the tribal leader.

CSO: 4423

ZIRARE AIMITS LONG-STANDING OPPOSITION TO NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

Mr Zvobgo, in conversation with a member of ZANU, said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, disclosed at a weekend Press conference in Salisbury that he had been opposed to Joshua Nkomo being in a position of leadership ever that. He had also urged the frontline presidents to recognise that Mr Nkomo was a "political burden".

In January this, the Minister said in what should be "unprovoked statements" of being spokesman for the Matabeleland people, aimed at the MP who is otherwise not the "spokesman" of the people that moderate.

This attempt failed. And it was made clear before leaving out of the hotel during the weekend that Mr Tekere had been "out of touch" with the Matabeleland people. Before he and the frontline presidents also urged Mr Smith to work with the Nkomo.

[illegible] Mr Tekere had opposed a "bad proposition" with Presidents Samora Machel, Kenneth Kaunda, Mugabe and Nyerere as a result of the claim that Mr Nkomo was a "political burden".

He had told the frontline presidents the "history of Mr Nkomo's political career and had cited cases there to emphasise Mr Nkomo's "unreasonable moderation" with Mr Smith in Rhodesia.

Perhaps the Minister said there were going to be "many internal changes" and so on. But when questioned what he had meant "when Nkomo", he had known what he was talking about, "because he had been talking about people".

Mr Zvobgo said ZANU (PF) had been described by Mr Tekere, but, he asked, "do you know what was in the Nkomo?"

He added that Mr Tekere would "carry it with a mind". And in order to progress it was necessary to take this into account and not [illegible] Zimbabwe because there is a sense of diversity. "But it is not to be [illegible]."

Turning to other matters, the Minister said there had been no [illegible] of [illegible]. Although the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had said it was time for moderation, there were those who thought this meant a "[illegible] of the status quo".

He said that although there had been "[illegible] about political [illegible] and all [illegible] to radicalism.

"There we have risen with the tide of the revolution, does we go as a Government?"

He had been invited to the country where white people had urged him to be moderate. But those people he said had been trying to [illegible] and dominate him.

"What," he asked, "am I to moderate? What do I owe them?"

[illegible] Mr Tekere [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR FEARED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Fighting Among Ourselves"]

[Text]

"WAR ALARM", "Civil war fears", "Coalition partners near breaking point" . . . these are some of the headlines screaming across newspaper pages outside our borders about the position in Zimbabwe today.

Moves to renew the state of emergency in the country indicate that although the liberation war is over there is still cause for alarm — and action to ensure that peace is maintained.

On the face of it — the face presented by the cities and towns — peace has returned. But is this so of the rural, tribal areas? Some areas are known to be at peace, with life fast returning to normal, but it is claimed that in other parts of the country it is "worse than the war".

All parties talk of harassment, violence and interference, not only by dissident troops but by opposing political factions as well. Senior politicians — very senior ones — are at loggerheads, with threats, allegations and counter-allegations almost on a daily basis.

It is, in modern parlance, a bad scene when everyone should be striving for unity instead of fighting, verbally or physically, among themselves.

The world is going to take a second look at this country if we can't put and keep our own house in order. Investment will be scared away, so will tourists and we will be written off as another Third World state lacking both political and economic stability.

Although no longer top of the political pops, Bishop Muzorewa is right to call for calm and an end to "sabre-rattling and war mongering" in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE STATEMENTS, INTERVIEW REPORTED

People Urged To Unite for Peace

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister last night called on Zimbabweans to unite and work for peace and development.

Mr Mugabe emphasised the need for all to work together to repair the war-ravaged economy.

"We raised our heads to fight for independence but now we should be friendly like sheep because the country is ours," he said.

Mr Mugabe called on all Zimbabweans to forget the past and unite to build a happy country. With the support of the people, and only, he said, the Government would be able to bring about progress.

The Prime Minister was speaking after receiving a tea room from former ZIPA leader Chief Chirau, now president of the House of Chiefs. The presentation was in recognition of what ZANU (PF) was doing for the people.

"The chiefs and the people are all happy with the victory of ZANU (PF) and at the way you are running the affairs of this country," Chief Chirau told the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe expressed his appreciation for the gift and assured the chiefs that with their support the Government would succeed in building a politically and economically strong nation.

"I am happy with the respect you have shown ZANU (PF), and your appreciation of the work it is doing," he said.

Sense of Confidence

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 pp 2-3

[Report an interview with Prime Minister Mugabe by Cliff Scott: "Mugabe--The Confident Revolutionary"]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S Prime Minister is not a "flapper". He keeps decent office hours, arriving at about 8.30 a.m., bringing the files and notes he has been working on at home overnight.

He pops home for lunch most days. And he's gone again by about 6 p.m.

His office is simple and tidy, the desk uncluttered, the intrays empty. There is about him and his office a sense of quiet resolution and confidence.

Robert Mugabe is a radical. Make no mistake about that. In the months ahead he will turn what used to be old-fashioned conservative Rhodesia inside out. It will be a revolution. He doesn't shrink from the word--he relishes it.

It will be a workers' revolution.

But when Mr Mugabe talks about revolution there is a peculiar absence of the passion and posturing one has come to expect from today's revolutionaries. He speaks softly and radiates the quiet confidence of a successful businessman.

He intends to see workers' committees set up in all major enterprises. Some are already operating, and they are fundamental to Mr Mugabe's plans for the people's revolution.

These committees, he explained, would not be in constant conflict with management in ventures they would rather be an extension of management.

"The workers need to be educated. Not to do all things, of course. But if decisions are being taken which affect them and their livelihood, they should be heard."

He expects a properly-operated workers' committee system to give employees a sense that their industry belongs to them, that they are a part of it. He believes it will give them a stronger sense of motivation and a sense of self-responsibility.

At a higher level Mr Mugabe says the state will take a direct interest in industry. The Government will have substantial holdings "but not necessarily a majority interest" in key industries. One major mining company has already offered the government a deal on those lines but no offer had not yet been taken up.

Will Zimbabwe nationalise industry?

"No I don't foresee that. Not at this time." But later?

"Well if a company was badly managed for an extended period of time, if it was not responding to the needs of the economy, if it was not producing, if it was not employing as much as we might have to say in that by and large, no, I don't see this happening for the present."

Mr Mugabe said he expected Zimbabweans would want to set up workers' cooperatives (a kind of socialist supermarket) where they could buy their food and clothing. He hoped commerce would give the workers guidance on how to set about it.

I asked him if he did not think commerce might be reluctant to help potential competitors.

"No, I don't think so. I suppose some small buyers might feel threatened. But I think larger concerns will be ready to help. I hope so. In the same way farmers are always ready to help others who are trying to up themselves up."

Mr Mugabe recognises the need to get things moving quickly in Zimbabwe, especially in what he describes as "the honeymoon we are still enjoying". But for this he needs money. Lots of money.

He went out of his way to avoid criticising the West for its failure to follow up the Lancaster House Agreement with adequate cash grants to help their programmes on their way.

But he conceded that the huge grants envisaged under the Anglo-American plan had simply "disappeared". The grants ultimately made by Britain, the United States and others had been "small

Now he was having to look elsewhere for aid. Apart from negotiating loans in the West Zimbabwe is now looking East.

Negotiations have begun with China, Romania and Yugoslavia for help with development projects and Mr Mugabe said the first successful round of talks had been concluded with the OPEC nations.

He said Zimbabwe had been asked to provide more details and statistics concerning possible investment projects and guarantees that investment agreements would be honoured by any future government. There would be no difficulty in meeting these requirements.

Major Western companies were also keen to invest. Among them he named Siemens of Germany, SKF of Sweden, and a French group offering to help with major rural development projects.

Mr Mugabe said the international community could invest with confidence in the new Zimbabwe. But investors would be expected to identify with the country, showing significant local shareholding in their enterprises.

Government will also want them to retain some of their profits in Zimbabwe, but to take them all out. "This will not be obligatory, but we will encourage it."

I asked Mr Mugabe if there is a single message you have for all the people of your country, a single area in which you need more support from them, what is it?

He replied: "I appeal to them to forget the conflicts of the past and to build together for the future. We must all work hard for reconciliation, for trust, co-operation is a future together."

He recognised that many white Zimbabweans were uncertain and fearful.

He believed their greatest fear was that they had no future in their jobs, and that they would be compulsorily replaced by black workers.

"Of course we will have to find more and better jobs for black Zimbabweans," he said. But he urged white Zimbabweans not to be fearful. He would not want whites sacked simply to replace them with blacks.

His aim was to create more jobs, to strike a balance, and for all the people of Zimbabwe to share in a new prosperity together.

In some instances it might be necessary to create black posts alongside white jobs. And whites who had carried on beyond retirement age, and whose jobs could be handled by competent black workers, would naturally have to retire.

He recognised that the statements of some politicians had had an unsettling effect. But he appealed to everyone in the country to ignore what he described as "meaningless steam and hot air".

DAU the Guide--PM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S assistance to liberation movements in Southern Africa was offered "in the context of the OAU", the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said Zimbabwe contributed to the Organisation of African Unity liberation fund, took the same position as the rest of the members and made positive steps to condemning apartheid in other international forums.

Mr Mugabe was answering a question from the Press after he held talks in his office with the West German Minister of Economic Planning, Mr Rainer Offergeld.

No details of the talks were released but it is believed they centred on co-operation between West Germany and Zimbabwe.

On South Africa, the Prime Minister restated the position he has taken since his Government came to power and which he stuck to at the OAU summit in Sierra Leone.

It comes at a time when relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa are at a low ebb following Mr Mugabe's "pack up and go" order to the South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury.

Although the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, later announced the recall of two senior diplomats, including Mr Pieter van Vuuren the representative in Salisbury, senior Government officials say they are still in the country.

It is understood negotiations on the status of future relations between the two Governments are going on in an atmosphere devoid of acrimony.

Both countries are conscious of the interests and welfare of their nationals working in the other's territory, say the officials.

NKOMO TO VISIT USSR, GDR, CUBA, UNITED STATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] London--The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday he intended visiting the Soviet Union, East Germany, Cuba and the United States, among other countries, to thank them for help in freeing his country from white rule.

"As leader of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, I want to thank all those governments and movements which helped the struggle of the Patriotic Front for national liberation," Dr Nkomo said in an interview here, reports Ians-AP.

"When the time is appropriate I shall be travelling to the Soviet Union, East Germany, Cuba, the United States, the Scandinavian and Arab countries -- and I shall be travelling in broad daylight, not secretly."

Dr Nkomo carefully avoided identifying leaders he had seen or expected to see. Asked whether he had talked to Libya's Colonel Muammar Gadaffi, he said: "I've been meeting friends."

The Herald's London Bureau reports Dr Nkomo said he was making another visit this week before returning to London at the weekend. But he would not say where.

As for going home? "I will be returning to Salisbury sometime in the near future," was all he would say.

Dr Nkomo was back in London after a short visit to Libya, and an aide who answered telephone calls told Ians the Zimbabwean Minister did not want to talk to the Press about his trip.

"Like his visit to London, it was private," said the aide. Asked when Dr Nkomo intended returning to Salisbury, he replied "Any time."

Dr Nkomo arrived in London last week for what he described as a week-long visit, but on Saturday he flew to Libya.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday there were no arrangements for Dr Nkomo to hold talks with British ministers or officials.

CSO: 4410

ROLE OF NGANGAS, MEDIUMS EXTENDED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

NGANGAS and spirit mediums are to have a role in Zimbabwe's coming national health service and the Medical and Dental Act will be amended to accommodate the traditional healers, said the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday.

The formation of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association was announced by the minister.

The new body, he said, would serve as an umbrella for all nganga and ethical associations in the country.

Addressing about 100 representatives of the associations at the Zimbabwe Grounds Hyatt Hotel, Dr Ushewokunze said nganga and spirit mediums who chose to be institutionalised would be given certain areas from which to operate.

"We will set up centres for them from which to practice. My ministry will monitor these centres which will be built on a self-sufficiency basis."

To get the scheme off the ground he would soon introduce a Bill in Parliament to amend the Medical and Dental Act to accommodate the traditional healers.

"They are efficient in healing certain conditions like psychiatric cases, epilepsy and asthma. They have certain herbs which we do not have in Western medicine which control these conditions."

Education

His ministry would conduct research into the herbs, regulate the doses and give the healers education in elementary hygiene.

A research centre to collect and correlate information on exactly the different herbs would be established and a campaign for funds was already under way, he added.

Dr Ushewokunze said he believed himself to be "a spirit medium practising in Western medicine" and would use his influence to get the nganga and spirit mediums acknowledged by the Government.

"African medicine is part and parcel of our culture. Previous white governments tended to discredit and scorn traditional healers, portraying them as evil by calling them 'witch doctors'.

"Now that we are in power, they are going to get our blessing as they perform a wonderful role. They played a great part in the liberation struggle, warning guerillas of impending danger from the enemy forces," he said.

Asked if white officials in his ministry agreed with him in his plans, Dr Ushewokunze said: "I do not think they quite see what I am aiming at. They turn a deaf ear to anything I suggest. But undaunted I am going ahead for white cultural background is strongly linked to the spirit mediums."

[30; illegible]

WEST GERMAN AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has assured donors and Zimbabweans that aid for rural reconstruction and rehabilitation would be put to full use.

Speaking at a reception on Tuesday to honour the visiting West German Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mr Rainer Offergeld, he said: "I would like to assure our donors and fellow Zimbabweans that all the aid we are receiving will be put to the maximum benefit of the people."

He told a gathering of Ministers and dignitaries that the Government placed high priority on rural reconstruction to ensure economic development in the shortest possible time.

The Minister said he was convinced the people were determined to make the exercise a success. "All we lack is money to put all the skills into operation."

Mr Offergeld said he had been impressed by the economic approach of Zimbabwe which he said would attract many foreign investors. "Your country has great potential for investment."

He said besides encouraging German businessmen to invest here, his country would give more assistance next year.

Mr Offergeld expressed hope that aid Zimbabwe was receiving would help reconcile groups that had been at war.

Yesterday the two Ministers signed a $20 million loan agreement for the rural reconstruction and rehabilitation programme.

At a brief ceremony Senator Nkala said he was happy with the assistance Zimbabwe was receiving. He praised the Germans for their understanding of the Zimbabwe situation and the friendly relations between the two countries.

Under the agreement Bonn will supply technical experts for the programme and offer scholarships to Zimbabweans for training in middle management.

The German delegation, which includes financiers and trade unionists, leaves for Maputo today. During their three-day stay here they visited tribal trust lands, where the bulk of the money will be used.

CSO: [illegible]

17-JUL BILL BODGEN HEADS ARTY CHA -AINS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

Bill Bodgen heads Arty Chaplains

THE Corps of Chaplains would have to help the army social services section to cater to the physical and spiritual needs of the Zimbabwe national army, the ex- Chaplain-General to the Forces, Lieut-Colonel Bill Bodgen (33), said yesterday.

Colonel Bodgen, who believes he is the youngest ex-chaplain-general in the world, succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Norman Wood who retired in the end of last month and who will shortly emigrate to South Africa.

Colonel Bodgen said a spiritual approach to religion in the armed forces had always been taken by the corps and this would apply even more to the integrated army.

"In the old system religious men not rammed down the throats of the troops and we will maintain a voluntary approach to the subject of religious matters."

He described as "terrible" the impression Patriotic Front guerrilla gave of the army chaplain service to the Commander of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Rhodesia, Major-General John Acland.

The British army magazine *The Soldier* of March quotes the general in a Press conference: "I didn't recognise a general until I was in. At least I told him the guerrilla in our army we are not prepared to publish whereas in the new army you have your general commissars with you all the time."

The guerrilla replied: "Ah yes . . . but you have your chaplains."

Colonel Bodgen said the army was apolitical and the chaplains were there to care those who needed their help.

He said the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe had told the army that the chaplains were to continue to operate as they had in the past.

CSO: 4420

STATUS OF CIVIL SERVANTS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE Government does not intend to deprive public servants of their jobs or their promotion prospects, Mr Richard Hove, Minister of the Public Service, said here yesterday.

Speaking of the scheme to redress the racial balance of the service, he said: "Once the initial accelerated advancement of Africans exercise has been completed, it is the Government's intention that promotions will revert to the strict basis of merit and suitability."

The Government, he said, was anxious to retain all the expertise which it had and which it would need to ensure that the major tasks facing the country — resettlement, reconstruction and development — would be carried out.

Addressing a closed meeting of public servants, he said these tasks would lead to the expansion of the service.

A copy of his address, released by the Department of Information, said that in the initial exercise to redress the present imbalance it may be necessary to promote some Africans over the heads of some Europeans who had on merit greater claims to promotion.

"The Government recognises that this action may prejudice the individual through no fault of his own and it is therefore hoped, subject to finance being available, to introduce a supernumerary scheme."

ANXIOUS

The exact form which compensation might take, said Mr Hove, was under consideration.

The Government was anxious to retain the services of existing civil servants, and he was worried that some had already left.

"For my part, I am extremely sorry that certain officers have taken this line of action and have not been prepared even to give the Government a chance to prove its good intentions.

"This more than anything else will have an inevitable effect on the efficiency of the public service and could lead to lowering of standards — a situation which would not be beneficial either to the service or the country as a whole."

Mr Hove also said the Ministry of the Public Service had received 8 000 job applications from within Zimbabwe and from overseas.

Many of the applications, he said, were from "extremely well-qualified persons".

This, he said, augured well for the future of the service, as it would have a wide range of qualified manpower to draw on.

Mr Hove said the Government was determined to maintain the standards of the public service "and has no wish to see appointments made because of nepotism or on the basis of political persuasion".

The Public Service Commission would retain its independent powers "and it will be for that body to advise the Government on the suitability or otherwise of candidates for appointment to the service".

NEED

On training, he said there had "long been a need for the training of public servants in the many and varied aspects of their profession.

"This need has in the past been frustrated to a large extent by the lack of finance to extend training facilities."

Training, he said, would now have a high priority.

He also suggested that the Public Service Association "as a matter of urgency examines its composition with a view to ensuring that the voices of the lower paid workers are ably represented through the association".

If this was not done, then the Government may have to recognise separate associations, "a situation which will not add to the efficiency of your association's bargaining power", he told the meeting.

CSO: 4420

INTEGRATION OF GUERRILLAS INTO ARMY STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 11

[Text]

A CABINET committee is to start touring the country's barracks today to assess the possibility of absorbing former guerillas still in assembly points into the army, a top Government spokesman said last night.

"We want to establish that there is no place for these boys as we have been told," the spokesman said.

The nine-man committee will be led by the Minister of Public Works, Mr Clement Muchachi. It will first visit military establishments in Matabeleland.

The Government spokesman said that if the committee discovered it was difficult to assort the former guerillas into existing barracks, new ones would be built.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has on more than one occasion expressed his disappointment at the slow progress of integration of former ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas into the new Zimbabwe army.

Exercise

Mr Mugabe says he wants the exercise completed by the end of the year.

The committee's investigation follows complaints from the former guerillas that they have been confined in the assembly points for too long without being found employment.

The spokesman also disclosed that President Banana and the Prime Minister will address rallies in Matabeleland this weekend.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, disclosed last night that all streets bearing foreign names are to be changed.

He did not specify when the exercise will start, but it is believed it will be after the local government elections later this year.

CSO: 4420

ARMED DISSIDENTS FORCE RECALL OF MEDICAL TEAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THREATS and intimidation by armed dissidents have forced an international children's charity to recall its medical team from the Nkai district.

The director of Britain's Save the Children Fund, Mr Euan Lindsay-Smith, told the Herald yesterday that he had grave fears for the safety of two white nursing sisters and their driver.

They have operated clinics and given vaccinations against children's diseases in co-operation with provincial medical authorities in the Nkai district—north of Bulawayo—for the past three months.

Mr Lindsay-Smith said he had maintained close contact with the police in the area where there were known to be armed dissidents who had recently limited his team's area of operations.

"Accompanied at all times by a member of the police and an armed member of the ZIPRA forces, the nursing sisters have in the past been asked for drugs or money by these dissidents but even when they refused there has been no trouble. Now however the security situation has deteriorated."

Recently they had been subjected to threats and open intimidation.

"On Friday their police escort was threatened at the Zenka clinic and a dangerous situation was fortunately diffused by their ZIPRA guard."

As a result, he had decided to order his team back to Salisbury.

"Which is a great pity, since it will be the children in the district, who desperately need our help, who will suffer. But we cannot risk the safety of our medical personnel," said Mr Lindsay-Smith.

CSO: 4420

EXPLORATION FOR IRON ORE DEPOSITS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Isobel Humphries]

[Text]

LOW.VELD M. exploration for iron ore deposits being carried out 18 km from Buchwa is expected to increase the life of the steelworks by more than 20 years.

At present rate of production Buchwa mines of supply at Buchwa is [illegible] with ore from the Ripple Creek exploration. Beaufort has still ensure the [illegible] ore body for many more years.

Although the deposit at Ripple Creek is of a lower iron grade than at Buchwa, it can be upgraded through beneficiation to 67 percent iron content.

The present, which is now in its second stage of exploration, will cost [illegible]. The third and final phase which starts in 1981, is estimated [illegible] next year.

The Ripple Creek deposit was first mapped in 1911 and is known to be about 1 400 long and is [illegible] to penetrate the [illegible] down.

And Rinco's chief geologist, Mr Charles Lastenu: "We want to establish the exact depth and width and characteristics of the ore at depth.

"The output tonnage of the deposit has been estimated and although the exploration cost appears high, it has worked out at little more than $2 a tonne of ore produced. This is very low in terms of exploration expenses.

The ore from Ripple Creek is not considered ideal for direct feed to the company's blast furnace, but this can be overcome by installing a sinter plant to process the ore to the correct mix.

If the plant is established, it would assist in using up large stockpiles of other ores which have been unsuitable for direct feed to the blast furnaces.

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, as it was known then, was established at Redcliff in 1947 because of the deposits of high grade iron ore and limestone in the vicinity. The iron deposits which are now estimated lasted 24 years which was considered a fair term to establish a steelworks.

Most of the company's mining operations moved to Buchwa, 50 km south of Shabani, in the early 1970s. Deposits in this area produce high grade lump ore.

The mining operations at Ripple Creek will complement the Buchwa mines to maintain the company's annual target to produce 1 million tonnes of steel.

CSO: 4420

DELTA PLANS $15 MILLION EXPANSION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

DELTA Corporation, Zimbabwe's largest industrial group, will spend $15 million on expansion in the coming year, chairman Mr William Underwood says in his annual report.

Linked to the group's planned capital expenditure is its reliance upon the consumer, and so says Mr Underwood, "the present favourable climate for economic expansion should not only have a positive impact upon the group's income and prosperity, but improve substantially its ability to expand employment opportunities at all levels."

The problem of underemployment will rightly be given high priority by the Government, but the temptation to alleviate this by creating unproductive jobs should be resisted, since action of this nature would only increase the burden on the productive sector of the economy and would discourage the investment necessary for the capital development to which I have referred."

Throughout the country the group employed 7 327 staff, 4 458 of whom were in the Salisbury area. Plans for providing superior housing for its workers in the capital have reached an advanced stage. More than 2 000 superior low-cost homes are to be built and a number of these should be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

At the financial year ended March 31 1980 Delta had an investment in Zimbabwe of over $90 million and during the last year the group provided the Government with revenue of $20.2 million.

Major subsidiaries are National Breweries, Chibuku Holdings, OK Bazaars, Springmaster Corporation, RIH and Zimbabwe Sun Hotels.

Turnover at $106.3 m showed an increase of 39.9 percent on last year $18m of which resulted from new acquisitions including soft drinks manufacturer RIH.

BREWING

Net profits rose 30.6 percent to $5 280 000 or 42.5 a share. Distributable reserves stood at $18.56m and non-distributable at $13.1 m.

Delta's brewing arms, Natbrew and Chibuku, increased their turnovers by 24.6 and 35 percent respectively and recorded pre-tax profits of $7.5m and $2.4m. OK Bazaars produced pre-tax profits of $1.3m on a turnover of $22.7m while Springmaster had a 62 percent drop in profits to $347 000 on an increased turnover of 20 percent at $5.7m.

Figures for RIH were for 10 months only, but proved satisfactory with pre-tax earnings at $1.7m. Zimbabwe Sun's figures over a 13 month period recorded increased losses on operations from $367 000 to $2 011 000 due to reduced revenues and substantial rises in minimum wages.

CSO: 4420

BLACK-OWNED APPLIANCE FACTORY OPENED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

A MILESTONE in Zimbabwe's industrial history was marked yesterday when the first African-founded and owned electrical appliance factory was opened at Ardbennie in Salisbury by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

The factory was started about three months ago by Mr Tony Makwabarara, the director, to make electrical household equipment, including economical two-plate ovens and cookers.

Already it is being inundated with orders and the small staff of 10 are working hard to cope with the demand.

Mr Zvobgo told the audience of white and black businessmen, employees and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Development Finance Corporation and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce that it was a proud day in the history of Zimbabwe.

"What I have seen here requires that many other people should make the effort to come and see this breakthrough in African self-reliance for themselves," he said.

Mr Zvobgo outlined the director's "humble" origins and said that Mr Makwabarara had to leave school at Highfield when he was only in Form 2. But his thirst for scientific knowledge drove him on to find out how radio and electrical equipment worked after he had been fascinated by "voices coming out of a magic box".

He said Mr Makwabarara did not attend any industrial or electrical schools. He simply learned the hard way "in the university of the streets", at Highfield.

"Today he is no longer a young, inquiring Highfield school drop-out. He has had the sheer guts to get together the capital and risk his assets to set up this factory here."

Mr Zvobgo said he was particularly pleased that the factory would concentrate on making small, economical stoves for household use. The destruction of trees for fuel was one of the most serious problems facing Zimbabwe and he praised the Bulawayo City Council for wanting each house to be equipped with a stove.

CSO: 4420

IFC DELEGATION TO DISCUSS INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE International Finance Corporation, the investment affiliate for developing countries of the World Bank, is in Salisbury to discuss commercial and industrial projects.

Already negotiations are under way for involvement in Wankie's massive expansion programme, costing more than $100 million.

Three officials of the corporation, headed by Mr M. A. K Aliza! director of investments for Africa, have seen a cross-section of Government and private sector leaders. They are here both to explain the mechanics of the IFC and to round out possible projects.

Included in these is the ethanol plant at Triangle. The officials are also looking at possible support for the Industrial Development Corporation and the mining industry, taking in most of the minerals extracted in the country.

Encouraging talks were held with the Anglo American Corporation and Wankie officials this week and it is understood that firm proposals for a loan to Wankie, expanding because of the thermal power station, could be made in the next two months.

The colliery has also talked to Citibank of the United States about a loan.

Membership of the corporation is conditional on becoming a member of the World Bank which in turn depends on becoming a member of the International Monetary Fund. Zimbabwe has an application to join all three and subscription is calculated on the basis of the quota a joining country has to pay the IMF.

The amount for joining the World Bank is worked out as a percentage of that payable to the IMF while the joining fee for the IFC is based on that payable to the bank.

The IFC was set up in 1956 to promote private investment in developing countries. Its capital subscribed by 109 member countries, is about $230 million and it lent U.S $680 million for the year to June 30 1980. It has reserves of $119 million and can borrow up to $1 300 million.

An important feature is that it does not accept Government guarantees for projects. This is to stimulate private enterprise and capital in the client countries and to ensure that the project is viable.

Said Mr Aliza! this week: "We have to be very careful that the project is correctly structured and is of both financial and economic benefit to the country. We would know very early on if anything should be changed or that it is structurally wrong in some way."

The corporation can also take up a quarter of the equity in a project, sometimes in shares. Mr Aliza! said the reason for taking a maximum of a quarter was the need to "mobilise resources" in the country concerned to make up the balance.

Repayments of loans are usually between seven and 12 years. The exact time scale and the interest depends on the type of project and no special conditions are attached for individual countries.

"The interest rate is the same for similar projects, no matter what country is involved", said Mr Aliza!. "Also interest rates are geared to world market conditions."

CSO: 4420

INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE chairman of the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP), Mr Berchie - Darkwahek of Ghana, urged the Government to involve the youth in national development and decision-making when a group of 34 CYP students met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, last Friday.

He said Zimbabwe had taken a lead in forming a Ministry of youth at the start of its independence, when it had taken other Commonwealth countries years to do so. "The prosperity of any country depends on its youth," he said.

The students have just completed a nine-month training course in Lusaka, where they studied research methods and carried out development projects in Zambia and neighbouring countries.

The course had no relation to the political affairs department of the Commonwealth, said the director Mr D F Karobia. How the students mobilised their training depended on the political situation and needs of their country.

ENCOURAGED

Mr Muzenda encouraged the students to "know wh is happening in other countries, then you get the good things and leave out the bad. And so in the course of life you learn common sharing."

Their focus on life would help to shape the futures of their countries, he said.

Although there were no Zimbabweans on the present course, it was hoped that at least three would attend a similar course in November, said the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Cephas Msipa.

CSO: 4420

GOKWE RESIDENTS INTIMIDATED BY DISSIDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ANGRY Gokwe residents complained yesterday that political intimidation by armed ZIPRA dissidents was preventing them from returning to their tribal homes.

They said the ZIPRA men roamed the district from assembly points Mike, at St Paul's Mission, and Romeo, at Mgonde.

Village headman Mr Maharn Mbano, tribal leader of the 340 men, women and children who created Zhatiko Village when they sought sanctuary from the war near Gokwe about 18 months ago, explained his people were ZANU (PF) supporters.

"When Mr Mugabe won the election we thought we could leave this place for good and return to our former homes and lands," he said through an interpreter.

"But we found the war which forced us from our homes had not stopped.

"ZIPRA men demanded that we buy Patriotic Front party cards before they would let us stay in our homes," he said.

There were problems when villagers rode buses to Gatooma and Que Que about 130 km to the south. ZIPRA dissidents had robbed buses at gunpoint and had beaten passengers known to be ZANU (PF) and UANC supporters, the villagers alleged.

But a PF official in Gokwe refused to accept the complaints against the ZIPRA men. Peace had returned to Gokwe, he said, and the residents were free to move where they liked.

The Member in Charge of police at Gokwe, Chief Inspector Bud Evans, has 100 policemen deployed at five bases covering a huge district of 18 600 km², with an estimated population of 300 000.

OPERATING

Police are operating extensive long range patrols throughout the district and were having success in curbing the dissident ZIPRA elements.

"Thanks to the close co-operation we receive both from the local people and the political wings of PF and ZANU (PF) we are able to keep a close watch on movements of these dissidents.

"But I would not say we have a serious intimidation problem here and there have been no deployments of the national army against dissidents in this district," Chief Inspector Evans said.

He detailed the politically-motivated crimes reported in his area since the elections, stressing that in many cases arrests had followed.

A senior police officer was touring the district investigating reports of kangaroo courts, he said.

SUCCESS

"We are also having success against cattle-rustlers operating in the Gatooma farming area. There have been nine arrests and about 50 stolen cattle recovered."

The chief inspector said normal Government activities had resumed in his district. Tsetse fly control teams, National Parks, DEVAG, and health officials had returned to Gokwe and police patrolled without escorts.

"There have been a lot of rumours about trouble in this area but I think people are continuing Gokwe with the Nkai and Que Que areas where the army and police are deployed against dissidents," he said.

CSO: 4420

BAN ON POLITICAL MEETINGS RELAXED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday announced that regulations governing the holding of public political meetings were to be relaxed with immediate effect.

The new regulations to be gazetted today, stipulate that conveners of political meetings need not seek police authority or approval to hold them. However, the parties have to notify the police about the gatherings at least two days in advance.

In an interview yesterday, Dr Nkomo said the relaxation of the old laws, most of which were introduced during the years following UDI, was designed to reduce friction between the police and the public in the changed political situation.

The new security measures exempt various organisations such as trade unions, churches, cultural and charitable bodies as well as employees' and employers' organisations, from seeking police authority to convene meetings.

Also exempted are "private meetings" — even political — as long as they are strictly private, are attended by invited guests only, the public is not allowed in and they are conducted peacefully, the Minister said.

However, conveners of meetings were still expected to observe certain laws such as conducting themselves peacefully, ensuring that those attending did not assume the role of policemen and that police officers would not only be informed about the meeting but also be allowed to be at the meeting.

Dr Nkomo stressed: "The police force is created by our Constitution and therefore the Constitution must be protected and only the police must act as police of this country. Political parties must not have their own policemen because that does confuse issues . . ."

Other regulations state that the meetings should not start or end 15 minutes before or after the stipulated times made known to the police authorities.

The Minister said conveners of meetings were expected to give police details of the purpose of the intended meetings, of the conveners, the times and places they would take place.

In answer to a question, Dr Nkomo denied the relaxation would pose more problems for the police, pointing out that even at a private political meeting law and order would have to be upheld. In public meetings, the police presence would discourage unlawful forces taking the law into their own hands.

CSO: 4420

SMITH: OIL EMBARGO WOULD HURT US

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S Commerce and Industry Minister Mr David Smith said yesterday his country would be crippled if an immediate oil boycott was applied to South Africa.

Mr Smith was speaking on arrival for talks with Dutch officials.

The Dutch Cabinet is under intense pressure to impose a boycott on South Africa because of its apartheid policy. Eleven days ago it survived by only two votes a censure motion submitted after it refused to implement a parliamentary resolution calling for an immediate unilateral embargo.

Mr Smith, asked by a reporter at Amsterdam airport what the effect of an immediate oil boycott of South Africa would be, replied: "It would cripple us."

He said an existing pipeline from Beira was theoretically capable of carrying all of Zimbabwe's oil needs, but the harbour's infrastructure was inadequate for the purpose, reports Iana-Reuter.

The question of increased Dutch development aid to help to rebuild Zimbabwe's war-shattered economy will be at the centre of Mr Smith's talks in The Hague today.

He is due to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw.

MORE AID

The Prime Minister, Mr Andreas van Agt, said during the parliamentary debate 10 days ago that the Netherlands intended to give substantially more aid to South Africa's black neighbours to help make their economies less dependent on Pretoria. He gave no details.

Mr Smith said he intended to have similar discussions with all nine member countries of the European Economic Community. A major topic would be the resumption of trade relations, following Zimbabwe's 15 years of isolation.

Over the next decade a lot of work would have to be done on transferring technical know-how, in building houses, schools and hospitals, and in setting up a social security system, he added.

CSO: 4420

FIRING OF QUE QUE WORKERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

MORE than 50 workers in Que Que had been sacked since the introduction of the Minimum Wages Act on July 1, a ZANU (PF) MP for the Midlands, Mr Joel Mativenga, said yesterday.

He had been given a list of the three industrial firms and four mines in Que Que which had dismissed the men, he said.

Mr Mativenga was asked to comment after the party's organising secretary for the Amaveni district of Que Que, Mr John Nyaguse, said the ZANU (PF) office in the town was receiving 150 reports of dismissals daily.

Mr Mativenga said firms were not observing the Act. "The Act is not effective here — some firms are paying people $16 a week. That does not come up to the required minimum.

"We also have cases of firms which have employed people in the urban areas at the legal rates, but when the staff is deployed outside these areas on contract they are paid less than what they get in urban areas."

NO PAYOUT

He said the four mines in the area had been involved in sacking people and re-employing them at $43 a month.

Mr Mativenga said one mine, which was understaffed, was expecting to achieve its full production capacity with its present staff and it would not pay out more by taking extra employees.

"Most employers in the Que Que area who have dismissed their garden workers are now asking their house servants to perform these duties, but are paying them $30 a month," said Mr Mativenga.

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY OPENING VETERINARY FACULTY IN 1981

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE University of Zimbabwe plans to open a veterinary faculty in 1981 following the recommendations of a leading British veterinarian, Sir Alexander Robertson.

An editorial in the latest edition of the Zimbabwe Veterinary Journal says, however, that the faculty will be viable only if it attracts a large number of foreign students.

Sir Alexander, a professor of tropical animal health at the University of Edinburgh, visited UZ at its invitation last November. In his report at the end of the visit, he strongly advised that a school of veterinary science be set up because of the difficulty in obtaining qualified veterinarians from overseas.

Zimbabwe should train its own staff in order to cope with the immense problems that would face the country's veterinary services, he said.

At present local students wanting to study the science have to train at other African universities or overseas for their degrees. But despite this, the loss of some trained men because of political uncertainty, and the disruption of animal health control measures during the war, the Veterinary Journal says there is a healthy nucleus of veterinarians in the country poised to expand as soon as possible.

"We look forward to a recognition by the countries of Southern Africa that the new Zimbabwe has a veterinary establishment second only to South Africa's and is well suited to assume a leading role among the territories north of the Limpopo."

CSO: 4420

PF MOUNTS DRIVE TO END VOTER CONFUSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO

MATABELELAND MPs are to mount a campaign to explain to voters that the October Local Government elections are not meant to re-establish the Rhodesian Front government's rural council administrative system.

The move has resulted from fears in Matabeleland that the elections would reintroduce and strengthen pre-Independence laws and policies.

A Matabeleland South Patriotic Front MP, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, said a recent meeting at Dombotsona, 25 km west of Plumtree, had decided the area should not co-operate towards the local government elections "because they were meant to reinstate the old Rhodesian Front government's machinery."

Dr Ndlovu said: "People are confused by the word 'council' which to them seems to mean an RF institution that deprived them of their land, livestock and voting rights, and imposed government-paid chiefs on tribal trust lands."

MEETINGS

He said he would travel to Essexvale to address a series of meetings on Sunday while other PF officials would do the same in the Tjolotjo and Plumtree TTLs.

The Bulilima-Mangwe District Commissioner, Mr D. Curtis, said: "It is an old attitude caused by confusion between the meaning of the words 'council' and 'cancel'."

He said ignorance of the English language made some people think "council" meant some administrative machinery that would "cancel" people's ownership of cattle, and reduce their livestock as well as the size of their fields.

"But", he added, "so far there seems to be acceptance of the forthcoming elections in my district."

The Tjolotjo DC, Mr A. Brewster Walker, said he was not aware of any suspicion of the council elections in his area.

He added: "The Tjolotjo District Commission collecting evidence to help in the October Local Government elections is holding its first meeting at Nhamba and I do not expect any difficulties."

CSO: 4420

FARMERS IN SEKE TTL FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Tarcey Munaku]

[Text]

PEASANT farmers in Seke TTL, 25 km from Salisbury, are desperately fighting each day to hang on to their traditional pastoral life in the face of steadily encroaching urban development.

But it looks like a losing battle.

The development of Chitungwiza, Salisbury's satellite city comprising St Mary's, Zengeza and Seke townships, is fast encroaching its borders and some families have had to move out.

For those remaining, the writing is clearly on the wall — "move". Daily, and as near as 100 m from their homes, graders and tippers rumble up and down what were once their pastures and ploughing fields.

Cattle and goats roam neighbouring townships for anything green. Women and children dig up shrub roots and collect cow dung for fuel in the bare countryside. Such is the dismal picture of Seke.

The first warning signals came in 1962 when the Hunyani Settlement, stretching along the south bank of the Hunyani River on the southern fringes of Seke, was established under the Government's "site and service" scheme: an answer to the housing backlog in the urban black townships. About 20 000 squatters moved in.

In 1967 the Government moved the township on to higher ground with 555 properly serviced stands and 526 semi-detached two-roomed units to form what is now known as St Mary's Township.

Salisbury's continuing growth led to the building of Zengeza and Seke townships, bringing the total population to 200 000, the third largest concentration in the country after Salisbury and Bulawayo.

An additional 600 ha from the TTL was recently acquired by the Government for a massive building project to house about 30 000 squatter families from Chirambahuya.

Before the development the TTL had its fair share of thickly wooded forests teeming with wildlife. Each family had vast ploughing fields. Livestock enjoyed expanses of lush green grazing land.

"Now we have nowhere to look for firewood. We have very little land—1½ acres for each family. This is not even enough and the soil is now barren through over-use," said Mrs Nyandia Mangaida of Chidyamauyu village, overlooking Seke O.

The TTL is the only one in the country where villagers are now forced to buy firewood. Vendors from Salisbury sell the wood to the villagers at about $11 a cord.

They are also forced to buy yokes with which to span their oxen, roofing and fencing poles. There are no trees worthy of the name in Seke.

The villagers complain about the lack of advance warning of new development.

"They tell us nothing," said Mrs Selina Chitsvatswa of Chitsvatswa village, about 100 m from the new Seke F scheme construction site. "They just move in with their graders and start ripping up our fields.

"We have no option but to move out."

Another complaint is that graves are being desecrated in the name of development as the graders indiscriminately level anthills, many of which had been used as burial sites.

Weary of the long battle, the remaining villagers are now thinking of appealing to the Government to resettle them somewhere else—anywhere they can resume the tribal life to which they desperately cling.

CSO: 4420

STATUS OF ALIEN WORKERS STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Government is looking into the position and status of alien workers in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said.

"An announcement will be made once Government's policy has been finalised," he replied to questions put to him by the Herald.

He had been asked whether Africans employed from neighbouring countries would continue to be restricted to the mining and agricultural sectors—a decision made by the RF Government in 1977.

"I note that some Zambians, Malawians or Mozambicans who have been working in this country for the last 20 years are still classified as aliens," he said.

On Wenela, the agency which recruits labour for work in South African mines, the Minister said that while it would not be banned, he would encourage Zimbabweans to work and acquire skills in local mines.

He said service in South Africa was on a voluntary basis and that Wenela now recruited only those who previously worked there.

South African mines have provided jobs for thousands of Africans from this country who might otherwise have been unemployed.

"The deferred pay system whereby 60 percent of a workers' wage is remitted to this country has been instrumental in bringing to this country many millions of dollars worth of foreign currency," he added.

The number of Africans from Zimbabwe working there has been dwindling over the last four years.

From a peak of 12 458 in 1976, there were only 7 715 by the end of last year and this year there are only 1 668.

This was because labour from Zimbabwe was more costly than from other countries due partly to costs of air transport, and the fact that the South African mines were attracting more local blacks, he said.

The Minister said he was happy with the "very appreciable fall-off" in the number of strikes. He attributed the drop to the introduction of minimum wages and the realisation by workers of "their national responsibility".

He had given guidelines to workers on seeking redress in industrial cases which, if followed, would improve relations between employers and employees.

LOST SKILLS

About whites leaving, he said: "This will entail a serious depletion in our skilled manpower resources which the country can ill afford at this time.

"The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, has already given his views as to how the consequential shortage of skilled manpower is to be dealt with by his Ministry."

On the Government's employment policy he said: "Simply stated, it is to ensure maximum employment of all Zimbabweans in the shortest possible time and to ensure that every worker is paid a fair wage for the job he is doing."

He repeated the Prime Minister's assurances that appointments to senior positions in public service and parastatal organisations would be based on merit.

It would be wrong to promote people to posts they did not deserve, he said.

CSO: 4420

MEMBERSHIP IN WORLD BANK SEEMS CERTAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Spelling It Out"]

[Text]

THE indications are that Zimbabwe will have no difficulty in becoming a member of the World Bank. The country's economy is acknowledged to be basically sound.

The report of the meetings the United Nations agencies had in Salisbury in May is both a formidable and heartening document. It is formidable because of the many millions of dollars needed, and heartening because the financial requirements of numerous projects have been spelt out and can more easily be evaluated by the U.N. agencies likely to be involved.

The presence in Salisbury now of officials of the International Finance Corporation, the investment arm of the World Bank, also indicates that the application for membership will be little more than a formality.

Plans to become involved in expansion at Wankie, and possible help for the Triangle ethanol plant and for mineral extraction, could give Zimbabwe's basic industries an invaluable shot in the arm and release internal funds for other development.

It is worth mentioning in this context the prospect, published today, of Risco developing iron-ore deposits only 18 km from the works. These could increase the life of the works by several decades.

It is significant that the IFC requires private enterprise and capital in projects in which it becomes involved.

Fortunately, this fits in with the Government's overall policy of encouraging the private sector provided it does the job required of it.

Involvement by the IFC can only encourage the inflow of private money into the economy, and hearten internal investors.

CSO: 4420

REID-DALY LOSES CLAIM TO SUE ARMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

LIEUT.-COLONEL Ronald Reid-Daly could not sue other army officers for damages in the High Court because the court has no jurisdiction on matters which could be dealt with through the established and accepted military channels, Mr Justice Waddington ruled yesterday..

Mr Justice Waddington upheld special pleas by the former commander of the army, Lieut-General John Hickman, and six members or former members of the army that the former Selous Scouts chief could not sue them in the High Court.

Mr Justice Waddington said if the court had no jurisdiction to entertain Colonel Reid-Daly's action against the army officers it was also not competent to hear his action against the Minister of Defence because his liability was a "vicarious one".

Colonel Reid-Daly was claiming a total of $83 000 damages from the army officers and the Minister for alleged unlawful conduct by the officers.

He said that between August 1978 and January this year his telephone in his office was tapped.

Colonel Reid-Daly said military and his personal documents were surreptitiously removed from his office and copied and that his movements and activities were kept under surveillance.

The army officers contended that Colonel Reid-Daly was totally precluded from seeking damages in the High Court because the procedure for redress was provided in the army discipline regulations.

In his judgment handed down yesterday Mr Justice Waddington said it was an almost inescapable conclusion that in providing special redress procedures in the discipline regulations the legislature must have intended army officers to be restricted to that procedure.

"I am satisfied that the effect upon army discipline, the maintenance of which is essential if the army is to fulfil its functions properly, would be disastrous if officers were to be at the forensic mercy of other disgruntled members of the army."

Mr Justice Waddington said in terms of the discipline regulations it was not the intention of the legislature that officers should be entitled to bring civil actions for damages to the High Court on matters which constituted military offences.

He said the alleged unlawful conduct which Colonel Reid-Daly complained of "constitute complaints competent to be dealt with through the established and accepted military channels."

He said Colonel Reid-Daly did not deny that the acts of the army officers concerned were undertaken to investigate whether he or other members of the Selous Scouts were involved in poaching, or smuggling of ivory and arms and ammunition.

Mr Justice Waddington said Colonel Reid-Daly's concession in that regard placed it beyond question

that the officers conduct, which he complained of, directly concerned a military matter.

"The redress procedure created by the discipline regulations is clearly not intended to encompass the hearing of complaints which fall completely outside the ambit of military matters generally."

Mr Justice Waddington said the court was not competent to entertain Colonel Reid-Daly's action against the army officers who were "subjects" and the same action against the Minister representing the State.

He ordered Colonel Reid-Daly to pay the costs for the proceedings.

The Minister and the army officers were represented by Mr R. H. Horn, SC instructed by Burgey, Pittman and Kerewell, and was assisted by Mr R Jagger.

Colonel Reid-Daly was represented by Mr R H. Andrew, instructed by Coghlan, Welsh and Guest, and was assisted by Mr Adrian de Bourbon.

CSO: 4420

DEVELOPMENT OF GAS PRODUCER PLANTS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

A WORLD breakthrough in developing new gas producer plants using solid fuels is earning a Salisbury engineering firm millions of dollars in export orders — and saving Zimbabwe millions more in imported diesel oil costs.

This is a local war-time success story which can now be told.

In the last five years eight all-Zimbabwean designed gas producer plants have been installed at large bakery, food manufacturing and "middle term" industrial firms in this country, replacing previous expensive oil fuel heating installations.

Others have been exported to South Africa, earning $4 million in foreign currency for Zimbabwe in the past year. More orders are coming in steadily. The plants are saving the firms which use them more than one-third of their former oil fuel costs.

Engineer Denzil Cochrane (53) chairman of the firm manufacturing the plants, said the design of the prototype started in 1973, following drastic oil restrictions during the war.

It was based on international research and technology known at the time but not fully developed in other countries which had easy access to oil supplies.

In 1973 the first Cochrane gas producer, using coke, was installed at the seven-oven Lobel's bakery, the biggest bakery in Southern Africa.

"The bakery was previously operated by an oil-fuel supply. After installing our gas plant the bakery's considerable fuel costs dropped by more than one third. Since then we have installed two larger plants there."

MORE ORDERS

At that time the prototype cost about $40 000. But today the same small type would cost about $150 000. Larger ones range up to about $300 000.

Orders from other firms soon followed and at present there are eight plants operating in Zimbabwe for uses varying from mining installations to food factories.

South African firms heard of the success of the new solid fuel plants. Soon their orders were coming in.

Already another eight gas producers of various types and capacities are now in full use in South Africa.

British engineers are now very interested in the locally developed plant, said Mr Cochrane. It is believed it will have an important application in South American, Asian and Australasian countries.

"There are other manufacturers of large gas producers in South Africa. But for what we term the 'middle industries' there is no satisfactory alternative to our Zimbabwe design."

These gas producers vary in size and cost. They may be operated on coke, charcoal, anthracite or coal.

TECHNICAL PAPERS

The smallest generates 3 GJ per hour and the largest, 20 GJ. (A gigajoule is equal to a thousand million joules or units of energy.)

Technical engineering papers have now been published on the development.

"The Australian Institute of Engineers has asked me to visit them and read a paper to them in August on gasification

and its application in industry and mining," said Mr Cochrane.

Mr Cochrane said: "We expect our export of these plants and royalties to be a continuing source of revenue for ourselves and for Zimbabwe, in addition to saving appreciable oil imports.

"They are entirely a Zimbabwe product, developed here as a result of the work, research and ingenuity shown by all our staff working together."

CSO: 4420

MILK PRODUCERS DEMAND HIGHER PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease, rabies and anthrax had become more prevalent in Zimbabwe resulting in the loss of livestock and even stoppages of milk deliveries, the chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers, Mr E. W. Kirby, said yesterday.

He told the annual meeting of the association in Salisbury that regular prophylactic vaccination be introduced to keep the diseases under control.

"Milk production during the year has increased by 7½ percent. This has been achieved with 6 percent fewer cows. But demand has been so great that skimmed milk powder has had to be imported for the first time," he said.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simbarashe Makoni told the meeting the Government would like to see as much milk produced as maize in Zimbabwe.

Some farmers told the meeting that prospects for them had never been so bleak. The new milk price fixings, which they had expected to be announced at the meeting, had been delayed for a further two weeks, and there was no indication that the new prices would match increases in other industries.

The farmers complained they could not be expected to go on operating in a situation where the costs of stockfeeds and of maintaining livestock and wages for their staff had risen while the cost of milk had remained static.

LAST

Whenever there had been increases in the prices of products, they had always been last in the line.

"What is happening is that our gross margin is reaching a position whereby we are unable to replace our tractors. The morale among Midlands farmers is rock-bottom," said Mr H. L. Liebenberg.

Mr Kirby said the Government should devise pilot schemes which could generate an income of $2 000 to $3 000 a year for small farmers. This would provide milk, which is now urgently needed by the country, and at the same time encourage new farmers to enter the commercial sphere and the co-operative services.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to undertake further research into the introduction of a scheme for bulk milk collection.

The scheme is being considered in the light of the ever-increasing cost to producers of transporting milk to Dairy Marketing Board depots.

CSO: 4420

GRAIN PRODUCERS CONGRESS HELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] Surplus Expected

THE pre-planting price for maize was only the first step on the long road to the recovery of the industry, said the chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Ted Tindle.

He was speaking in a debate at the association's 11th annual congress, on Zimbabwe's ability to produce its internal maize requirements, and on the country as a source of maize for deficit areas in central Africa.

"As well as the pre-planting prices the Government must assure that there is some form of drought relief, because maize is such a high risk crop."

He said farmers also needed to know what hectarage they should plant, and they needed peace. "Without these other things the pre-planting prices are just a shot in the dark."

Mr W. M. Cumming (Salisbury branch) said the Government should realise how greatly the farming industry depended on South Africa, particularly for machines and spare parts.

Severing ties with South Africa would do farmers in Zimbabwe no good at all, he said.

The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr E. Osborn said that if the next season was good the country should have a very good maize crop, "in the order of 1,3 million tonnes".

"If consumption stays at 600 000 tonnes then we will have a surplus of 300 000 to 400 000 tonnes. It looks as if we are looking at a fair-sized surplus which should go into stock and can be available for export."

He agreed the consumer price for a crop should reflect the real value of the crop, but this was a political problem and the Government would be reluctant to raise consumer prices.

"In time they may be forced to raise the prices but it will be an agonising decision."

Mr Osborn said the assumption that in the Lusaka and Lagos agreements Zimbabwe was looked on as a source of food supply for the region was false.

"Zimbabwe has been invited to be the host Government in the preparation of a food security plan.

"The essence of the food security plan is self-sufficiency in all the countries involved in the programme. It is not that they will look to Zimbabwe as a supplier of food requirements, but with our superior technology they may look to us to help them in becoming self-sufficient."

A motion was passed to pursue the matter further with the Government and get assurances before the planting season started.

Wheat Needs 'Bold' Moves by Minister

WHILE the new maize pre-planting price of $120 a tonne would go some way towards "loosening the purse strings" of bankers for the farmers, the wheat pre-planting price of $130 a tonne had "failed to attract", the chairman of the association, Mr E. B. Tindle, said yesterday.

This season's wheat crop would be in the region of 140 000 tonnes compared with 180 000 tonnes in 1979, he told the congress.

Mr Tindle said the maize area planted last year was increased by about 13 percent in response to the incentive package of August.

But the hoped-for increase in production had been nullified by drought.

"However the compensation to be paid will keep those affected in business, while the new pre-planting price will surely go some way to loosening the purse strings of our bankers."

Mr Tindle said the country's wheat requirements are rising steadily and could be as high as 190 000 tonnes over a 12-month period.

"The urgency of this matter has long since been conveyed to our Minister, and clearly the Government must make the same bold decisions here as have been made in maize."

Turning to research, he criticised the Government's "dilatory" attitude towards the future welfare of the country's "highly experienced" scientists.

We in conjunction with other commodity associations and the CFU, have been pressing for at least six years for a statutory research organisation which would help, not only to retain the services of these people, but possibly provide an organisation which could service the research needs of this entire central African region," he said.

But, despite the fact that most of the industrial firms which relied on agricultural raw materials had expressed support for a research concept, the Government "still procrastinates".

Experienced staff continue to leave, or made plans to do so, to the extent that "we are fast approaching the point of no return", and unless something is done within the next few months, any subsequent decision "will be of no consequence".

Imports Running at Full Stretch

TO meet Zimbabwe's maize needs next year at least 250 000 hectares must be planted in the coming season, says the chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Eddie Cross.

He told the congress that he thought this area would be planted after the announcement by the Government last week of the pre-planting prices.

Mr Cross said Zimbabwe, and Africa, was experiencing a grain crisis.

Maize deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board were down and consumption sales were rising.

"This shortfall has wiped out current stocks and so we must import.

"However, we are importing maize to the full capacity of the railways. If our import requirements increased next year we would have severe problems in meeting them."

Mr Cross said the country must not be frightened of a surplus of maize.

"A year ago we were exporting grain for about one third of its value. But the export markets now available to us will yield handsome returns.

"We are living in a hungry continent and in a hungry world. Let us go for production. The Government has given us the incentive."

Consumers should not expect to obtain their food requirements below their real costs, he said. Attempts by the Government to hold down prices to meet urban consumer needs could only result in lower incomes in rural areas.

Mr Cross said it was not expected that peasant farmers would be able to grow a surplus of maize.

"We must recognise what a unique and valuable asset the commercial farmer represents.

"In all other countries in Africa commercial farming industries have been reduced or never existed.

"Farm industries are complex and are not created overnight. It will be much more expensive to rehabilitate our industry than to keep it going healthily."

Zimbabwe should be an example to Africa that the objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance could be achieved, Mr Cross said.

CSO: 4420

NORMAN: AGRICULTURE ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S ailing agriculture was "on the road to recovery", Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture said yesterday.

During a wide-ranging interview with television presenter Roy Kane, Mr Norman disclosed that as part of an agricultural development programme plans to restore viability and security to the cattle industry were well underway. An "attractive" scheme to check the slaughter of breeding cows was in the pipeline.

Moves to stabilise the critical price situation in the tobacco industry were to be put in operation this week, Iana reports.

Mr Norman said he shared the anxieties of the country's farmers, as the industry was "under strain", but as the Ministry's programme developed this year, he believed he would be able to allay farmers' fears.

The cattle industry, he said, was one of his largest problem areas. High level talks were underway between the Ministry, the Cattle Producers' Association and the Cold Storage Commission and he hoped to announce plans soon that he believed would "go a long way" to alleviate the problems.

On the problem of the current high rate of breeding cow slaughter—50 000 are expected to be slaughtered this year—Mr Norman said an incentive plan to persuade farmers to breed instead of slaughter was "well advanced".

The stock theft situation had improved "enormously", he said.

On the tobacco industry, Mr Norman said he believed the recent running droughts in peak growing periods had resulted in poor quality tobacco at a time when the world was over-supplied with poor leaf. This had been the main cause of the present crisis on the tobacco floors.

Without disclosing details, Mr Norman said a plan would be introduced this week to stabilise prices — which have dropped as far as 87c a kg, while farmers were originally expecting to receive $1.15 a kg—but he ruled out any chances of a subsidy to farmers. "Assistance, sure," he added.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER URGES TOBACCO GROWERS TO IMPROVE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

BURLEY TOBACCO growers must produce good quality leaf if they wanted good prices, said the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Devetopment, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi.

At the 10th annual congress of the Air-Cured Tobacco Association of Zimbabwe, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, reading an address on behalf of Dr Sekeramayi, told about 100 people that burley tobacco had been the "cinderella of the tobacco industry".

However, with recent trends in the consumption of air-cured tobaccos, burley would be helped to attain "its rightful place in our economy".

He said that in 1963 soon after the beginning of burley production, 2 million kg was grown, which increased to about 6 million kg by 1970, following the introduction of marketing restrictions on flue-cured tobacco after 1965.

But the area planted to the crop was seriously reduced by the war, and the association entered into a selling agreement with a consortium of buyers under which the crop could be sold by classification.

By 1977 total production had fallen to 1.7 million kg but this year it had climbed to more than 2.5 million kg. Dr Sekeramayi attributed this mainly to "amicable marketing arrangements" between the association and the consortium.

Last year, he said, small-scale commercial farmers produced just over 100 000 kg.

In addition, 550 peasant farmers mainly in central Mashonaland, produced about 200 000 kg. Gross profit on average was $247 a ha, he said, a return that rivalled that of cotton.

The Minister said it was pleasing to note that registrations for the coming year had increased by 40 percent, which was an indication that more farmers were entering the cash economy.

The Minister said cash returns for burley were about equal to those for flue-cured tobacco.

"Growers must, however, produce a good quality leaf if they wish to get good prices — there is a world abundance of cheap, low quality leaf," he said.

On Oriental tobacco, the Minister said it was now grown almost exclusively by peasant farmers. But production had been drastically reduced due to poor price increases over the past 20 years.

FALLEN

The 1.1 million kg sold in the early sixties had fallen to 25 000 kg, which was the expected crop for the 1979-1980 season. This was compared to an average price increase of 150 percent and a probable increase in input costs of 300 to 400 percent.

"The internal consumption of Oriental tobacco far outweighs actual production and the balance has to be imported from external sources.

"In my opinion the Government should therefore encourage farmers to return to Oriental tobacco production in suitable areas. However, unless farmers receive realistic price increases, this is not likely to come about," Dr Sekeramayi said.

Senator Norman endorsed Dr Sekeramayi's remark, saying he felt it could be applied to any crop in the country.

Senator Norman presented prizes for Growers of the Year to three different categories of burley growers.

CSO: 4420

REDUCTION OF TOBACCO CROP FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S tobacco farmers would be allowed to produce only 70 million kg of the crop next year, a statement from the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association said here yesterday.

Mr Bertie Palmer, the president of the ZTA, said the reason for the controls was "because orders are still under the amount to be sold this year". The estimated total reaping from this year's crop is known to be about 110 million kg.

Mr Palmer said the cutback would place "a severe strain on those growers who cannot easily turn to other crops and it is regretted that the sub-economic returns this year, and controls next year, will result in a loss of growers and level of employment in the industry," reports ZANA.

Mr Palmer said discussions "to stabilise the current market" had been completed, but gave no details.

The ZTA is known to have asked the Government to provide finance and relaxed loan terms for the tobacco trade, to allow it to stockpile a minimum of 50 million kg, in the hope of selling it when the present crisis ends.

In allocating quotas for the 1980-81 season, the ZTA would ensure that growers who may temporarily have to drop tobacco and switch to other (crops) are not prejudiced in the following season, provided controls proved necessary again.

Discussions on the controls with the Ministry of Agriculture were not yet complete, but hopefully growers would be advised in the next 10 days, he said.

Mr Palmer was "confident that, given a normal season, our concentration on cultural practices to produce styles in demand will see a return to better prices next year.

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BRIEFS

PRO-NKALA DEMONSTRATION--Gwelo--A large crowd of placard-waving ZANU (PF) supporters, mostly women, yesterday morning staged an organised but unauthorised procession through Gwelo and then to several townships demonstrating their support for Senator Enos Nkala and the views he has expressed. This was their reply to Wednesday's protest against Senator Nkala by women from the Patriotic Front, the UANC and ZANU. The women started gathering outside the provincial party headquarters at about 8 a.m., and by 9 a.m. they started moving, chanting and shouting slogans, along Livingstone Avenue. Police monitored the march in vehicles. The marchers carried placards supporting Mr Nkala and his recent remarks in which he urged the formation of a one-party state. The crowd moved past the Patriotic Front offices and to the police station in Lobengula Avenue where they were stopped by a line of police. Senior police officers spoke to them, ordering them to turn back. They then moved into the Mononotapa urban area where they dispersed at about 11.30 a.m. Regina Tibugara, who said she was the vice-political commissar of the Midlands province and the organiser of the procession, said: "There are dissidents who are still killing people in Gokwe and in areas in Matabeleland. We in ZANU (PF) support what was said by Mr Nkala because he doesn't like this killing of people. We want a one-party state because if we have that these things are not going to happen. We are tired of war." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 1]

WHITES APPREHENSIVE--London--Rhodesian Front MP Mr P. K. van der Byl has described the mood of whites in Zimbabwe as one of "apprehension and dismay." The former Minister of Defence was interviewed in Strasbourg while on a private visit, by the London DAILY EXPRESS correspondent, Mr Nick Peters. He said whites were "increasingly nervous" as a result of what he called "constant marxist propaganda on radio and television." "There is a demoralising effect on the white population. More and more, whatever the sacrifice, are deciding to leave the country." He said the situation would preclude any possibility of external or internal investment, Iana reports. "No capitalist is going to invest in a country which has warned the international community it will be working towards a socialist State, and that investors are regarded as capitalist exploiters," he said. Mr van der Byl said the blame for anti-white propaganda did not

lie with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. "I think he means well, but there are a lot of his people who, by their attitude, show that they don't, and that they are marxists." Mr van der Byl said he did not intend leaving Zimbabwe, and that he had a responsibility towards his constituents and to "my black and white soldiers." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 3]

FRENCH MEDIA TRAINING--France would train five Zimbabwean students in news agency work at Agence France Presse headquarters in Paris, Mr Daniel Jouanneau, the French Charge d'Affaires, said in Salisbury yesterday. Two of the students left the country for France on July 4. They are Miss Jill Penfold and Mr Jen Goncalves. The three other students are Miss Kourchy Bekusizi, Mr Regis Chikowore and Miss Pamela Hondoyakura. Two students will leave in September and the fifth will go to France in November. The training will last two months and will be undertaken at the English speaking service of AFP. Students will be taught how to write reports in English and to select reports from other countries for transmission to Southern Africa, Mr Jouanneau said. The training is part of scholarships which France has offered to Zimbabwean students. There are more than 50,000 African students in France. France had also offered training facilities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said. The five students will be responsible for running the country's official news agency when it is established. Mr Jouanneau said that last Friday the French Government had given $1.4 million for the resettlement of refugees. He also said a top French trade team would arrive in Zimbabwe next week. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 3]

MUZENDA'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR--The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, left Salisbury at the weekend for a tour of the Middle East, sources said yesterday. Mr Muzenda, who will be away for a week, is understood to be visiting Iraq for its independence day celebrations as well as strengthening bilateral relations. He may also visit Saudi Arabia, Iran and the Far East, the sources said. The sources indicated that Mr Muzenda was seeking economic aid and exploring markets for Zimbabwe's main commodities, especially tobacco. He is due back in Salisbury on Sunday when he will join the Zimbabwe delegation which will attend the funeral of Sir Seretse Khama, on July 25. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 1]

ENLISTEES REJECTED--Dozens of would-be soldiers are being turned away from Salisbury's army careers office every day. For the lower ranks of the army are full. The force now has more potential recruits than at any time in its history. There are 25,000 guerillas kicking their heels in assembly camps and 7,000 guard force men, who were put out of work when their unit was disbanded in May. And many of the 17,000 auxiliaries have applied to sign on as regulars since their units were broken up by the Government after the election. Added to these potential soldiers are the masses of unemployed eager for a $100-a-month job with food and accommodation. "We're still taking on a few people with specialist

skills, such as radio men, storemen, mechanics and clerks," said an army spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 6]

FARMS FOR FORMER GUERRILLAS--Bulawayo--ZANU (PF) has bought five farms for its former guerillas and returning refugees, said the party's treasurer and Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, here yesterday. Senator Nkala, who was addressing a rally attended by about 4,000 ZANU (PF) supporters, said two of the farms were near Bulawayo, two near Salisbury and one near Umtali. "We would like to resettle our former guerillas and refugees on these farms so that they can have something to do for themselves," he said. He added that the Umtali farm was used for receiving former guerillas and returning refugees from Mozambique. Mr Nkala also told the rally that all ZANU (PF) Government Ministers gave all their parliamentary salaries to their party, and that each of them lived with 20 to 50 party members. He explained: "We do not just preach socialism but we live it, and we do so by sharing whatever we have with you all through our party instead of leaving you down where 90 years of colonialism and exploitation put you." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 2]

PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION ISSUE--The question of appointing an official opposition in Parliament was "still an open issue" and was being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday. Mr Mutasa said the matter was in the hands of Mr Mugabe, and "until such time as I am informed by him, I regard it as still an open issue." According to constitutional provisions, the Speaker is empowered to appoint the opposition, whose leader draws a government salary. Mr Mutasa has said that before making any decision, he will consult the 100-member House of Assembly to determine what it wanted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 3]

ROUNDING UP ZANLA MEN--Bulawayo--The police Support Unit has been deployed in the Gutu district, Victoria Province, to round up the ZANLA men who are scattered in the area. The former ZANLA guerillas left assembly point Foxtrot at Dzapsi, south of Buhera, due to lack of water and are scattered over the Buhera, Gutu and Bikita districts. Efforts are to be made to take them to a new assembly point at the Ruti Dam on the border of the Gutu and Buhera districts. In Gutu district the largest concentrations are in the base area, with some in Chinyika, Zvahera and Munyikwa. "There are a lot of the ZANLA troops spread in Gutu and their presence is causing us concern," a Fort Victoria police spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 5]

MRS MUGABE ATTENDS SUMMIT--Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister, leaves for Copenhagen today to attend a two-week international women's conference on the Decade of Women. Mrs Mugabe will be accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, a ZANU (PF) MP, Mrs Julia Zvogbo, and two

other women. Dr Nhiwatiwa is expected to return after a week while the rest of the team will stay until the conference ends at the end of this month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 1]

BLACK JOURNALISTS UNION--Black journalists yesterday moved to form a breakaway union, accusing the existing Union of Zimbabwe Journalists of failing to promote the interests of all the country's journalists. Meeting in Salisbury, the journalists said the UZJ was predominantly white and had served the interests of white journalists during the colonial era. The journalists agreed to set up a steering committee to form a new broad-based Zimbabwe Press Union, representing the interests of all Zimbabwean journalists. Four sub-committees were established to arrange an inaugural congress to be held in Salisbury on August 2. The steering committee is Mr Godwin Matatu, chairman, and Mr Alexander Joe, vice-chairman and treasurer. The black journalists agreed that the Prime Minister's spirit of reconciliation and reconstruction must also be reflected in the Press field. Reconciliation, they said, was not synonymous with the status quo. Some of the objectives of the ZPU will be to establish new ethics in Zimbabwean journalism, to look into salaries and conditions of service and equal promotion opportunities between white and black Zimbabwean journalists. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jul 80 p 1]

ZAMBIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION--The Zambian Government has just spent $1.2 million on buying the eight-storey Elgin House in Union Avenue. Three months ago they paid $350,000 for Ivory House as headquarters for their diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe. It is understood that the Zambians decided this property was not sufficient to meet their needs and it has been put back on the market again through agents Fox and Carney, who also handled the latest acquisition. Elgin House has 3,000 square metres of offices spread over seven floors and 650 m^2 of shops on the ground floor comprising four units. The Zambians are moving into the top two floors. Mr James Fox, of Fox and Carney, told BUSINESS HERALD this week: "The opportunity arose for the Zambians to acquire Elgin House which they considered to be in a more suitable part of town and more in line with their requirements." On the resale of Ivory House he said that they were "looking to recover their investment." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1]

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August 24, 1980

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